Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 218 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 41

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbo
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Last Week
for
WAR BONDS
Last day
SATURDAY
14th September 1918.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.
Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—
THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,650/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,990/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
(The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager

SALE BY AUCTION

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Opp. New Share Bazaar.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE THEIR HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.
Grand Auction Sale of very valuable rare and especially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, life size coloured and white marble hall figures, specially made by well-known artist etc., etc.
Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Opp. New Share Bazaar Ex. S. S. "Cabato" the very valuable rare, and especially selected coloured marble Italian statues, artistic gilt hall figures specially made by well-known artist, powder boxes, photo frames, vases, centre pieces duck bowls, paper weights of assorted designs and colours etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1918.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESSAALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medow Street, Fort.
AUCTION SALE OF 128 BALES OF LONGCLOTH OF THE KOHINUR MILLS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Shah Viswambharlal Kishorilal at his shop in the middle gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Viswambharnath Bhargava.
128 bales Longcloth of the Kohinur Mills of 5 to 11½ lbs., of the contract dated 15th August, 1918.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.
SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING NO. 7.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th Sept., 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyers, Messrs. Hajee Syed Mohomed Hoosein Kazarani and Hiralal Gulabchand:—
5 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHINGS, BLANKETS, HOOP IRON, ETC.
Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th day of Sept., 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, opposite the Old Colaba Railway Station, in the compound of Old Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
A lot of unserviceable clothings, blankets, hoop iron, etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1918.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION
FAREWELL VISITS
TO BOMBAY.
My many cures have created a sensation, but in answer to requests from patients and others, in October I start on a two months' tour including Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi.
For particulars of WONDERFUL CURES please write
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED.—A European GOVERNESS for three children of an Indian Chief in the Deccan. Applications should be addressed to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with particulars regarding nationality, educational qualifications, age, experience of work with references and certificates, salary and other terms. 1801

WANTED—Urgently 1st and 2nd grade STOREKEEPERS, also HOSPITAL WRITERS for Field Service. Apply to Mayadass & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 1802

WANTED.—AGENTS (storekeepers) Transport stores, for Field Service on Rs. 50 plus 100 per cent. with free ration and clothing. 500 Security essential cash or War Bonds. Call personally immediately to Mayadass and Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay.

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for State Engineer's Office, must be able to draft letters, write precis and must understand record-keeping, previous experience in public works offices essential. Pay Rs. 75. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 1792

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Bejanji and Jalbhoy Dhunbhoora Rice Mill, Bulsar; only one well experienced in working rice machine and 65 h.-p. Crude Oil Engine should apply. 1784

WANTED—HINDU LADY HOUSE-KEEPER. Salary Rs. 30 with all found. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1724

WANTED—A PARSI CASHIER with knowledge of Joint Stock Company accounts. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, Fort. 1783

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A situation by a young Hindu GRADUATE (in Mathematics) having two years' experience in a commercial firm, conversant with, certain lines in Imports, willing to go Abroad. Apply Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1810

WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand SPLIT PULLEYS 28in. by 2½in. by 8in. and Shafting 2½in. by 13ft. and Cotton Baling Pressing Factories. Also for sale BOILER 24 by 6 pressure 110 lbs. and 25 by 6 pressure 75 lbs. Apply GOKULDAS PRESS, 312-14, Fort, Hotchakla, Bombay. 1805

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—14-17 H.P. 5 seater Dodge Car, Touring Body, one man's hood, with electric dynamo, self-starter, stepney wheel, lamps, very little used and in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1811

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.—Splendid pair (male and female) African Cheetahs or HUNTING LEOPARDS, quite tame, on collar and chain, imported last week. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 16th Instant, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1765

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the offices of the Association. All members of the Committee interested in weaving are requested to attend.

N. G. HUNT,
Deputy Chairman.

1781

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PAGEANT AND FETE TO BE HELD AT POONA ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

AS accommodation in trains is limited, it is suggested that those who may be visiting Poona to attend this Fete, should notify their intention of travelling to the Station Master, in order that he may arrange their accommodation, beforehand so as to prevent disappointment.

A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1918. 1769

THE INDIA CULTURE & DEVELOPMENT WORKS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders (of both Ordinary and Preference Shares) shall be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to sanction an extraordinary resolution for putting on the same footing, and consolidating the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company into one class only as provided by Article 69 of the Articles of Association.

MAGNIER & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1918.
1662

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME

To-night at 6-30 and 10

The 5-reel Metro masterpiece

"HIS FATHER'S SON"

featuring the New York Star

LIONEL BARRYMORE

The tale of a millionaire's bet with his son that he cannot get and keep a job for a month. The son serves as butler to an heiress catches a burgler, holds his post and finally marries his employer.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

SATURDAY NEXT

For a Short Season! A Unique Attraction

DR. RICHARD ROWE

The Electrical Wizard in conjunction with

THE MYSTIC FORTUNE TELLER MORA

The Clairvoyante

Ghostly Manifestations, Spirit Ties, Lightning Exchanges.

Something to Laugh about
Something to Think about
Something to Talk about

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT

The most sensational Serial of the Year

THE

HIDDEN HAND

Featuring

Doris, Kenyon, Sheldon Lewis, Arline Pretty and Mahlon Hamilton.

Episodes 10th and 11th, each one complete in itself.

PATHE'S PICTORIAL
A New Animated Magazine,
Highly Educational

CLERMONT FERRAND
Travel—Coloured.

THE HAY BOX
Comedy by Parisian Stars,

TIME: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SCENE FROM "WHO'S GUILTY?" CHAPTER NO. 1 (PATHE).

WHO'S GUILTY? IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BEAT

Is a type of play which should be seen by every one and is interesting and full of action. It drives Home

A GREAT MORAL TRUTH.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAYat 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

Pathe presents **TOTO** New Star Comedian

"TOTO" THE MOVIE DUMMY"

A Pantomime Farce in 2 acts.

ANOTHER NEW STAR!!!

"The Biggest little girl on Broadway"

BESSIE LOVE

In a 5-act Comedy of New York stage life

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

ANOTHER JEWEL SUPER PRODUCTION

The Man Without a Country.

The only one moving picture made from Edward Everett Hale's mighty Classic. It is the story of a man who shirks from his duties towards his country but who is eventually brought to his proper sense of duty by the vision of a like shirker put to mental tortures on account of his treasonable attitude towards his country.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Com c.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the

FRAWLEY
Comedy Co.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!

Thursday 12th
" KICK IN"

Friday 13th
For the first time in Bombay
The Laughter Festival of New York
" IN QUARANTINE "
By the author of "Fair and Warmer"

Saturday, 14th
he Hit of London, New York and Bombay
" FAIR AND WARMER "

Sunday Matinee at 5-30
Final Performance
The Great Farcical Comedy
"IN QUARANTINE."

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

TO-DAY 6 30 P M
BABY MARY OSBOURNE
The Little Cuddy Kid in
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"
A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 parts.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

A SELIG ANIMAL FEATURE

THE LAD AND THE LION

This film excels any other animal film Selig has ever produced.

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WHO'S GUILTY?

HOLD THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The break in the Bombay monsoon persists, but Bay current is fairly active and slight disturbance from the west caused local rain in Western Himalayas. Rainfall also has been nearly general in Lower Burma, local in Upper Burma and Assam. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Hyderabad and north Madras Coast. The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, one inch; Diamond Island, six; Akyab, two, Balasore, Bahraich, Chakrata and Hanamkonda, one.

Forecast.—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

ROYERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.868 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3 "
Dew Point	71.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.783 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 "
Minimum do. do.	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,SE,ESE W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	128 miles
Rain	0.09 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.87 "
Do. do. year	34.26 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Sept. 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Week	Day	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:	Depth on Soundings	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time:	Depth on Soundings
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	11	m 2 9	26 1	11	m 7 53	10 8
Thur	12	m 1 54a	25 7	12	m 8 30	20 5
Fri.	13	m 2 47	25 6	13	m 8 30	20 5
Sat.	14	m 3 37	24 11		8 47a	17 11
Sun.	15	m 4 28a	24 3		9 25	15 3
Mon.	16	m 5 13a	24 3		9 42a	18 8
Tues.	17	m 6 46	24 6	14	m 11 0	2 9
		m 4 21a	25 9		10 58a	18 9
		m 5 47a	25 9	15		
		m 7 27	25 2	16	m 0 32	18 7
		m 7 17a	24 4		2 3a	20 4
		m 8 33	26 1	17	m 1 48	18 0
		m 8 30a	25 5		3 48a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
Sept. 11 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m	6h. 46m.
12 (Thursday)	6h. 26m	6h. 45m.
13 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44m.
14 (Saturday)	6h. 26m	6h. 43m.
15 (Sunday)	6h. 26m	6h. 42m.
16 (Monday)	6h. 27m	6h. 41m.
17 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m	6h. 40m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 10th September 5d. 4h. 13-7m. p.m.; First quarter 12d. 6h. 32-3m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30-0m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8-6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal throughout. Day temperature remains in excess in the eastern districts; night temperature continues in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is much drier than usual except at Allahabad. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In Rajputana humidity is below normal except at Bikaner, where night temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is in defect at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.73in. Hyderabad 0.19in. and Nizamabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is higher and is nearly normal except in the north-west of the division. Day temperature remains in slight to moderate excess throughout.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in the south Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan.

Rainfall appears again likely in the Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and may extend into the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (14th Sept.)	93.3	79.3	46	—	0.01	—0.01
Jask	94.0	81.1	77	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (10th Sep.)	88.7	78.9	75	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.7	78.5	56	—	1.37	—3.21
Rawalpindi	96.4	72.6	52	—	11.56	—7.55
Lahore	98.0	71.0	53	—	6.97	—5.18
Hissar	99.4	73.4	51	—	6.54	—3.67
Ambala	99.7	71.5	51	—	9.44	—11.47
Delhi	97.0	75.8	54	—	10.26	—9 87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	76.7	52	—	11.61	—9.62
Mainpuri	98.4	77.0	57	—	11.72	—9 01
Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cawnpore	95.4	79.1	68	—	15.72	—12 40
Allahabad	95.4	78.6	73	—	25 19	—5.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.0	5.6	66	—	0	—3.18
Karachi	86.0	77.0	78	—	0.11	—3.09
Almer	94.0	76.1	57	—	0.48	—11.49
Jaipur	94.7	72.6	43	—	3.48	—11.26
Kotah	97.0	74.8	56	—	14.12	—7.27
Mount Abu	74.0	5.0	79	—	35 52	—16 15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	73.7	67	—	2.77	—9.56
Dwarka	86.0	77.7	79	—	1.05	—12.16
Veraval	86.0	74.0	79	—	5.96	—10.47
Rajkot	93.0	5.0	61	—	0.64	—11.03
Bhavnagar Para	94.8	72.4	76	—	5.71	—13 35
Surat	99.0	5.0	75	—	15.15	—10 24
Ahmedabad	94.3	74.7	69	—	7.11	—13.41
Deesa	94.0	74.0	72	—	15 25	—5.76
Neemuch	89.4	69.4	75	—	16.26	—5.59
Indore	97.4	70.8	72	—	14.86	—10.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.6	5.0	75	—	37.10	—8.27
Sangor	89.2	2.2	74	—	31.11	—6.82
Hoshangabad	98.1	71.0	80	—	22.86	—14.18
Khandwa	94.4	72.4	66	—	8.60	—14.69
Akola	94.8	5.0	71	—	9.05	—14.69
Amraoti	93.2	74.1	65	—	15.7	—9.26
Nagpur	92.0	74.8	75	0.06	17 06	—11.54
Chanda	91.0	72.0	84	0.53	1.25	—8.89
Raipur	89.0	70.2	80	—	60.84	+21.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.8	77.2	82	—	21.86	—40 46
Ratnagiri	90.0	5.0	66	—	20 73	—31 78
Marmagao	94.1	—	91	0.01	51.21	—30 48
Karwar	94.0	73.8	93	—	90.14	—48.17
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	68.4	68	0.09	3.67	—11.10
Ahmednagar	90.0	5.0	75	—	5.11	—11.20
Poona	86.5	68.3	78	—	8.51	—14.10
Sholapur	94.4	70.4	92	0.73	6.17	—1.12
Bijapur	94.0	5.0	79	0.07	4.51	—6.41
Belgaum	91.1	71.8	87	—	18.48	—20.42
Aurangabad	91.6	5.0	58	—	5.43	—14.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.1	72.8	82	0.16	7.73	—13.27
Hyderabad	93.6	73.1	82	0.19	9.80	—11.36
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.0	73.6	84	—	73.34	—46.22
Calicut	88.0	73.0	86	—	41.04	—48.12
Cochin	85.0	74.1	77	—	32.54	—54.39
Colombo	86.0	78.0	78	—	10.32	—8.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.5	4.3	88	0.30	15.91	—4.21
Bellary	96.5	1.0	64	0.23	1.93	—5.84
Cuddapah	97.0	4.5	78	0.05	8.28	—6.67
Madras	95.7	78.9	93	0.64	4.30	—5.28
Bangalore	87.0	68.6	67	—	7.81	—7.21
Coimbatore	—	70.6	77	—	7.50	—5.99
Trichinopoly	93.6	5.0	58	—	7.12	—6.94
Negapatam	—	4.6	79	—	5.04	—3.36

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th September, 1918, was 30.047 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 90 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .135 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" Sales of East Indian		1,000
" Imports		7,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		24.90
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellridis		30.18
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	34.35
	Jan.	33.57
	Mar.	33.49
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Oct.	32.56
	Jan.	32.62

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	24.88
Oct.	24.62
Nov.	24.40
Dec.	24.22
Jan.	24.10

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	...
Oct.	24.52
Nov.	24.26
Dec.	24.06
Jan.	23.95

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
Sept	24 55
Oct.	24 32
Nov	24 11
Dec.	23 93
Jan.	23.78

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Sept 9th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	30 19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

S.G. Bengal Good	18.75
" Fully Good	20.50
" Fine	21 00
No. 1 Oomra Good	24 00
" Fully Good	22 75
" Fine	2 .25
Broach Good	25.25
" Fully Good	25 50
" Fine	25.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19 39"0
" Exports to Great Britian	...
" to Continent	24 70
Futures at New York Oct	33.90
" Jan	33 75
" Mar.	26.40
Spot Cotton at New York	33.50
" Orleans	32.9
Futures at New Orleans Oct	32.85
" Jan.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The Ginners' Report received to-day gives the total amount of cotton ginned up to 1st September as 1,040,000 bales, against 606,000 bales at the same time last year, 851,000 bales in 1916, 464,000 bales in 1915, 480,000 bales in 1914 and 790,000 bales in 1913. For the first report this appears very bearish, but probably owing to the recent hot weather the crop has matured early, and later Ginners Reports will show a falling off as compared with previous seasons.

The market is practically closed to-day. Nominal rates this morning were Rs. 505 for Fine Broach September and Rs. 870 for Fully Good Broach April-May. In our opinion it is time to buy New Crop.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 1918.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	20,58,500	5,19,37,527
A.D.C. Rly	68,600	18,01,555
B.K. Rly	4,900	1,05,026
C.B. Rly	6,100	1,49,953
Total	21,38,100	5,39,94,061
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Sept. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	15,84,832	4,58,62,764
A.D.C. Rly	51,057	13,25,025
B.K. Rly	2,465	83,328
C.B. Rly	6,492	1,40,239
Total	16,44,926	4,74,11,356
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+4,73,618	+60,74 76
A.D.C. Rly	+17,543	+4,76 538
B.K. Rly	+2,405	+21,190
C.B. Rly	—392	+9,713

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 1918	13,000	3 26
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Sept. 1917.	9,071	2,51,499
Increase or Decrease	+3,929	+89,496

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 1918	2,400	57,712
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Sept. 1917.	1,136	49,350
Increase or Decrease	+1,264	+8,362

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 1918	800	18,126
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Sept. 1917.	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

Note—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st July 1918

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION

ORDER FOR ARREST OF A SHIP.

The owners and consignees of the cargo laden on board the s.s. Shimko Maru by their constituted attorney by substitution Alfred Manyeto, Vice and Acting Consul for Italy in Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

The s.s. Shimko Maru .....Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a notice of motion taken by the Master of the steamship Shimko Maru praying for an order that the plaint filed in this suit and all subsequent proceedings be removed from the file of the court for want of authority in the alleged attorney by substitution, viz., Mr. Alfred Manyeto, to file the suit.

The plaintiffs in their plaint alleged that they were the owners and consignees of the cargo of cotton amounting to about 17,377 bales laden on board the s.s. Shimko Maru. The vessel was owned by a Japanese firm and was a Japanese vessel flying the Japanese flag. The plaintiffs alleged that the vessel was chartered by the owners to the Yamashika Kisan Kaisha, a Japanese shipping company of Singapore who in turn sub-chartered it to Messrs. J. A. Grant and Co. The cargo of cotton was sold free on board, Bombay harbour, to the plaintiffs by various Bombay Merchants who shipped the same on board the s.s. Shimko Maru in or about the month of March 1918, with the consent and license of the owners and master of the vessel and of the Yamashika Kisan Kaisha.

The cotton was shipped on board the vessel for carriage from Bombay to Port Said via Suez to be delivered at Port Said to the Consul there of the Italian Government for transhipment and carriage to Italy there to be used for munitions of war for the Italian Government and the cause of the Allies in the present war. All sums for freight or carriage of the goods were paid to Messrs. J. A. Grant and Co. The vessel left Bombay on or about 11th March last and arrived at Suez. It did not proceed further and the plaintiffs endeavoured to have the cargo taken to Port Said and tried to have delivery given to of the said bales but without result. The master claimed to hold it under an alleged lien and refused to restore the same to the plaintiffs. The abandonment of the voyage to Port Said was alleged by the master to be due to the default of Messrs. J. A. Grant and Co., to make good the claims and demand for freight or hire of the aid steamer, canal dues, demurrage and other claims and also because of demands made by the owners for marine and war risk assurance of the vessel in the event of its proceeding through the Susz Canal to Port Said. After waiting for a considerable time at Suez and detaining on board the plaintiffs' cargo the vessel on 8th July returned from Suez to Aden and arrived at Bombay on 9th August. The plaintiffs immediately on arrival of the ship demanded delivery of their cargo but the master refused to do so claiming a lien on it. The master entered two caveats under the High Court Rules undertaking to give bail for a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 and undertaking to enter an appearance in any suit that might be filed against the ship. The caveat was filed with the Registrar but the plaintiffs filed a suit claiming Rs. 86,06,484 for damages, and prayed for the arrest of the ship. The master failed to give an undertaking within 3 days to give bail for the amount claimed. The plaintiffs alleged that they would have to pay £100,000 for freight only apart from other items.

Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. F. Coltman appeared for the master.

While the notice of motion was being argued Mr. Campbell informed his Lordship that he was just then told that the ship was out of the Docks and was in stream and prayed for its immediate arrest.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that the suit was filed by the owners and consignees of cargo on board the Shimko Maru against the steamship which was lying in the harbour for a sum of Rs. 86,00,000 odd and prayed for the arrest of the ship by a warrant till further orders. Prior to the suit 2 caveats had been entered by the master and the owners of the steamship company who were the time charterers of the ship under Rule 29 of the Court. Under Rule 32 the party, on whose behalf a caveat had been entered, was bound to give security to the amount claimed in the suit. The suit was filed on the 19th August and the undertaking was not complied with. The master moved on a notice of motion to have the suit removed from the file of the court for want of legal authority on the part of the plaintiff's attorney. No application had been made by the parties making the caveats for an extension of the time. As the master, was in default in not complying with the undertaking given it was impossible to hear him on the motion. He seemed to think the undertakings given to the court, which prevented the plaintiffs from arresting the ship, a mere matter of words and meant nothing. Apparently in pursuance of that idea, his Lordship was informed then, that the ship had been removed from the docks and was lying in stream. His Lordship must accordingly decline to hear him. His Lordship accordingly ordered the ship to be arrested pending the giving of the security either by the Master or by the owners of the steam ship to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000. When that security had been given the ship was to be released and a motion then could be made a similar terms. The Master was ordered to pay the costs of the motion, including all costs reserved.

His Lordship ordered that the order be drawn up at once.

At 3-30 p.m. Mr. Campbell informed his Lordship that he was informed that the ship had left half an hour after the court had made the order, and he wanted to bring that fact to the notice of the court.

Solicitors for plaintiff's, Craigie Blunt and Caroe.

Solicitors for Caveator, Crawford Bayley and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

708-18—Little & Co., Abdul Hossein Allibhoy v. Jeewandas Kalliandas Chapanaria, Bhai K & G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSES.

603-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Foolchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

S C 745-18—Bhimji & Co. Bavri a firm v. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

C C 681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

951-18—Hiralal Th & Co., Gullam Hossein Bundealli Hurji v. Rajaballi Allana, Jehangir & S.

1054-18—Crawford B & Co., The Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. v. Moorji Lakhamsey, Rustomji & G.

LONG CAUSES.

69-18—M V Gokhale Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai & anr. Payne & Co., In person.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs Kalidas Dharamsi and Co. a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

259-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v. Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D & L.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors. Mans H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co. Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

383-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

743-18—G B Pandya Manecklal Narsey v. Narsey Jiwan & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

120-16—Payne & Co., Jehrabai & ors v. Essofally Jivaji & anr, Captain & V, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

Re G & W.'s Act and Re Ali Mahomed Haji a Minor, Patel & Ezekiel, Esmail Moosa, Petr.

Re G & W.'s Act & Re Narayen Rao Jaisingrao a Minor, M V Gokhale, Narmadabai, Petr.

526-1916—Mulji & Tha, Varjiwandas Dhanji v. Jamnadas Jeewan & ors.

Re G & W's Act & Re Sulleman Kaderbhai, a Minor, A H D & Co., Vajirbai, Petr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSE.

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narayan & ors v. Schroeder Smidt & Co. Ld., Little & Co., Part heard, 16-8-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

820-18—Mehta D & L, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v. Narsidas Jekissondas Shroff, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 15-7-18.

1047-17—Surveyor & Co., Dorabji Minocherji Kanga v. Gajanan Hari Khanolker, Crawford B & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla and M, Part heard, 9-8-18.

684-18—Jamsetji R & D. Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalchharam a firm and anr. Hiralal Th and Co., Khandwalla & Co., Part heard, 16-7-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Kaikhusroo Hirjibhai Printer and Co. a firm, Dastur and Co.

315-16—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lok Mahomed Jamal Kajuria.

316-16—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lok Cassum Kajuria.

POLICEMEN AS ROBBERS.

SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH EACH.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Sunder charged Tukaram Bhairu and Govind Gopal, both policemen, with robbing a Mahomedan, Mahomed Amin, by taking by force from his person a piece of cloth valued at about Rs. 2. The prosecution stated that the complainant had been to the docks with the cloth on him; when the accused caught hold of him and taxed him with having stolen it. The man got frightened when they threatened to take him to the Police Station. They, however, let him go after taking the piece of cloth from him. The accused denied the charge. The Court, however, convicted them, and Inspector Shaw asked for an exemplary punishment. They were both sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

SIX MONTHS FOR DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police, Court, Inspector Chapman charged Wilfred Ainsworth, an Englishman, with deserting the Government Workhouse on the 17th July.

The case for the prosecution was that on the day in question he took a day's leave to go out in search of employment, but failed to return in the evening. The Police, however, arrested him on Tuesday last. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge; he said he became ill on the very day he left the Workhouse, and was therefore unable to return.

Inspector Chapman said that there were five previous convictions against the accused for deserting the Workhouse. Ainsworth used to loaf about the Elphinstone Circle and annoy the Europeans by begging alms, and by threatening them if they refused to pay him.

The accused said he was a linguist, and he had not threatened anybody in his life. He had deserted the Workhouse because it was a pig-sty and not a home and the treatment given there was very bad.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's plea and sentenced him to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASSERS DEAD ON RAILWAY LINE

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held on inquest touching the death of Genu Sakharam and Harl Sonu whose dead bodies were found on the railway line between Dadar and Elphinstone Road stations under circumstances already mentioned in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received while trespassing on the railway line at Dadar.

HIGH COURT VAKIL CONVICTED.

FOR BEING DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

GAYA, Sept. 9.

Babu Durga Prasad, a High Court vakil, practising at Gaya, and the secretary of the Gaya Branch of the Home Rule League, and member of the All-India Congress Committee, who was convicted by Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, Saddar S. D. O. of Gaya, for being drunk and disorderly and for assaulting a constable and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50, appealed to Mr. Foster, the Sessions Judge, who to-day upheld the conviction and reduced the sentence to five days with a fine of Rs. 40. Babu Durga Prasad has refused to pay the fine and will undergo a week's imprisonment in default.

FIRE IN MADRAS.

PORTION OF MOORE MARKET BURNT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

The evening bazaar portion of the Moore Market was burnt down by fire during the small hours of this morning. The cause of the fire is not known and the damage is not yet estimated.

The eastern adjunct of the Moore Market, was on fire at 3-15 this morning. The fire brigade went to the spot promptly and set to work. Immediately on receipt of the news the Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioners with other officers hastened to the place and with the assistance of the military soon brought the fire under control. The main portion of the building has been burnt down. Since yesterday the place is under military guards. No explanation of the cause of the fire is yet available. It is understood that the building is covered by insurance.

SALAAMS TO OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago I came accidentally across a booklet entitled "Seven Letters to Indian Schoolboys," written by Mr. A. C. Miller, M.A., who is at present working as the principal of the D. J. College, Karachi. I would not perhaps have read the book, had I not been struck by the thought that Indian schoolboys possessed more of honesty, cleanliness, devotion, sportsmanship, justice, and zeal than of loyalty. For evidently Mr. Miller seems to think so, for otherwise his first of the seven letters would not have been on loyalty, that most important moral virtue.

In the course of his first letter Mr. Miller says: "I cannot imagine a sensible Indian boy being anything but loyal to the Empire, to her King, and *to all her representatives*, if he really gives the matter serious thought." (The italics are mine). He goes on to explain what he means by the representatives of the Empire, and says:

"I think it is a good plan for all schoolboys to salute Government officials, when they meet them in the road. It is a mark of respect. If I meet my Commissioner in the road, I take off my hat to him. Why should not schoolboys salute in their way too? Perhaps you do not know who the representatives of Government in your particular towns are. Well, I think it should be part of your duties to find out who they are. I met a boy once who didn't know the name of his own Collector. I consider that a very great mistake. The welfare of your town and your own welfare depend so largely on the Collector that I think it is one of your first duties to know him by name and by sight, and as many as possible of the higher officers in the town and district in the same way. Unfortunately officers very often do not return salutes. This is sometimes because they are thinking over more important matters, and sometimes because they do not see the salute until the moment for returning it has passed. Boys should not be discouraged if their salute is not recognized."

I do not desire to disturb Mr. Miller in his happy illusions about the representatives of the Empire. People who run down to India because they get much more money and power than in Europe are they the representatives of the Empire? They are, in that case, the representatives of any empire in the world, for I dare say they would flee away to any other country if thereby their monthly salary is doubled and their power quadrupled. But let Mr. Miller please himself by thinking that he too is one of the representatives of the great British Empire, and is therefore entitled to the salute of all the schoolboys of India, Burma, and Ceylon; nay, of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and New Zealand to boot.

But is Mr. Miller serious in assigning the causes of the want of recognition of the salute of the poor Indian schoolboy? Is he aware that his "higher officers" do not care to return the salute more often on account of arrogance? The reasons assigned by him are so ridiculously false that even the schoolboys will not believe them to be true. Has Mr. Miller thought that "one of the first duties" imposed by him on schoolboys is approved of by their parents and guardians? They certainly don't want their boys to waste their precious time in that way.

It is necessary here to note that the noble ideal of Education that Mr. Miller wants the Indian schoolboy to keep before his mind's eye is—*to earn his own living*. Why not plainly say—to be a clerk?

I am sorry I cannot conclude this letter without asking Mr. Miller why he did not choose to write one of his letters on *patriotism*. Does he think that the Indian schoolboy has enough of it and to spare? If so, he will take my word that it is not a fact, and he will be pleased to insist on it in another edition. I am told that English schoolboys are taught to love their country in English schools. The famous poem of Scott is on the tip of their tongues. They are asked to honour Nelson and Wellington; and rightly so. Will not, then, Mr. Miller, who is an Englishman, try and teach his dear Indian schoolboys rather to honour Shivaji and Akbar, Dadabhai and Gokhale?—Yours, etc.,

A PARENT.

MUSALMAN MEETING PROHIBITED.

BARMA GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

A mass meeting of the Musalmans of Rangoon was to have been held on Sunday to protest against a certain paragraph in the "Indian Daily News" of July 27th which was said to have been a blasphemous attack on the tomb of Mahomed. The notice calling the meeting was signed by five Moulvis. On Saturday the Commissioner of Police received a telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government stating that an order had been issued under rule 3, Defence of India Rules, directing the persons named as conveners to abstain from holding or attending the proposed meeting and informing them that if they desired to hold a meeting they must submit the application to the local Government proving the particulars. The meeting was accordingly not held.

SHIPBUILDING IN BURMA.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The shipbuilding Sub-committee of the Burma Resources Committee have framed a strongly-worded report which will be discussed at next Tuesday's meeting. The sub-committee is of opinion that the Government of India's refusal to give a guarantee that ships built will not be requisitioned means the discouraging of enterprise, several prospective builders having actually countermanded their arrangements. Moreover the refusal is in indirect conflict with the statements of Colonel Maegregor to the Rangoon firms during his visit there.

The insurance difficulty is also urgent, as nearly a dozen vessels are nearing completion for which there is no prospect of insurance being effected. Examinations in the vernacular of qualified native shipmasters should be made so as to meet shortage of efficient navigators, and the Ceylon Government certificate should be made valid for ships sailing from Burma ports. Encouragement by the Local Government similar to the Madras Government should be given and measures taken by the Government to facilitate the insurance of ships. Various departments are asked to keep and priority for necessary material stores, etc., is asked for.

BAZAR LOOTING IN MADRAS.

LOOTING AT OLD WASHERMANPET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

There has been some looting at Old Washermanpet at about noon to-day, when fifteen bags of rice and a large quantity of cloths were carried away by the looters. The police have made some arrests. Comparative quiet now prevails in all other quarters of the city, and the whole of the disturbed area is now well guarded. For the relief of the food situation, rice is being sold at five measures a rupee at the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

JAM BAZAR LOOTING.

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Further particulars with regard to Jam Bazaar looting yesterday indicate that the mob invaded the paddy shops. Before the situation became serious the police came up in strong force supported by the military and the Governor's bodyguard. Two Head Constables were roughly handled. They received serious injuries necessitating their removal to the hospital. Ten arrests were made, six of whom managed to escape creditably to themselves. The police managed to bring the situation well under control and arrested what would have been a big fracas. As some trouble was anticipated in Devaraja Moodeley Street yesterday a small picket of five men of the Madras Guards was placed there with a view to reassure the merchants who had valuable stock of piecegoods in godowns there.

NO FURTHER LOOTING.

LATER.

No further looting has been reported. Rice merchants have been requested by the Commissioner of Police to sell good rice at 4 measures per rupee and this and other efforts seem to be quieting down the situation.

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EDUCATION AMONG MASSES.

WORK IN BOMBAY IN 1917.

The Managing Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses have issued the Annual Report of the work, for the year 1917, of the different Institutions managed by the Society in the course of which it is stated: The Dadabhoy Nowroji poor boys seminary at Chikhal Wady, near Grant Road has continued to show good progress during the year under report. The number of pupils on the roll at present is over 200. Besides Marathi regular course of 4 standards, instruction in English is imparted up to the 4th standard. Drawing is taught in all classes, and lessons in Practical Carpentary are given to boys from the Marathi third standard onwards. 83 new boys were admitted during the year and the total number of pupils who received instruction in the School was 270. The average daily attendance was 140. The annual inspection of the school for grant was held by the Deputy Educational Inspector on the 1st August 1917, who awarded the school same grant as last years, namely Rs. 597. The School sent up 18 boys for the fourth standard Marathi Examination out of whom 17 passed. From the Drawing class attached to the School 8 students were sent up to the different examinations of whom two passed in the Elementary and one in the Intermediate.

The annual examination of the Industrial class attached to the Dadabhoy Nowroji poor boys Seminary for grant was held by Principal Dawson, Inspector of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education when fourteen boys presented themselves (five for the third year, five for the second year, and four for the first year) and all of them passed, and the Inspector awarded a grant of Rs. 312, being half the Teachers' salaries. The present premises used for the class having been declared insufficient by the Inspector Principal Dawson, the Committee of our Society intend to have a separate Workshop of 15ft. by 40ft. erected for the purpose.

With the continuance of the generous help of Rs. 200 per month now curtailed to Rs. 150 from the commencement of this year by the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., the Society has been able to maintain the Dadabhoy Nowroji Free Library and Reading Room in good condition and is well availed of by the public residing in the locality.

CHINCHPOOGLI A. V. SCHOOL.

The School continues to be efficiently maintained. There are three teachers for three classes. Besides Marathi English is taught upto the fourth standard, while instruction in Drawing is given to all the classes. 65 new boys were admitted during the year. The total number who received instruction was 125. The average on the roll was 60 and average daily attendance was 48. The annual inspection of the School was held on 10th November 1917 by the Educational Inspector, S. D. He reduced the amount of grant to Rs. 300, the reason given for this being that the premises were not suitable and the staff not qualified. The School sent up 6 students for the different examinations in Drawing (4 for Elementary and 2 for Intermediate) out of these 3 passed in Elementary and 1 in Intermediate.

The work of the Chinchpoogli Marathi Free School was carried on as well as before. 269 new pupils were admitted during the year. The average number on the roll was 210 and the average daily attendance 176. The total number of pupils (both boys and girls) who received instruction during the year was 386. This School sent up 18 boys for the fourth standard written examination, out of whom 13 passed. The annual inspection of the School was held by the Deputy Educational Inspector on 17th August 1917 for grant and he recommended the School for fixed grant of Rs. 575.

The Chinchpoogli Free Night School is held every evening for two hours from 8 to 10 p.m. It teaches four Marathi and three English Standards. 53 new boys were admitted during the year. The average number on the roll was fifty-seven and average daily attendance 38. The total number who received instruction was 110. Both the divisions of the School, namely the Anglo-Vernacular and the Marathi were inspected for grant by the Educational and the Deputy Educational Inspectors and they recommended the School for grants of Rs. 70 and 40.

The Colaba Night School meets in the Municipal School premises for two hours from 8 to 10 p.m. It teaches 2 English and 4 Marathi Standards. The number of pupils attending the School is 50. During the year 24 new pupils were admitted and the average daily attendance was 35. The School was inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector and he recommended the School for a grant of Rs. 78.

The subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Rs. 635 and Rs. 1,835 as against last year's Rs. 681 and Rs. 650.

The Managing Committee beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to all those who have supported the Society.

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FIRST-AID EXAMINATION

An examination of the First-Aid Class organised under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Jewish Division, in the premises of the Israelite Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, and conducted by Dr. Samuel Joseph, was held on the 4th August 1918 by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker and the following candidates are declared successful.—

Certificate.—Daniel Abraham; Abraham Ezekiel; J. D. Aaron; Solomon Benjamin Dandeker; S. D. Ezekiel; S. I. Sanker; David Isaac, Sassoon Benjamin; S. I. Reuben; Krishna Budhaji, Police B. Division No. 1704 B/1; Narayan Raoji, Police B. Division No. 2004 B/2; Mahadu Sonoo, Police B. Division No. 2469 B/3; Govind Hari, Police B. Division No. 2502 B/1; Shanker Krishnaji, Police B. Division No. 2290 B/1.

Voucher.—Abas Ahmed Police B Division No. 878 B/2; Joseph Moses Maleker; J. Ezekiel; D. A. Samuel; Solomon Judah; H. S. Isaak; Judah David; M. Joseph; B. S. Benjamin; Benjamin Abrahim.

Medallion.—Mrs. Ramabai Dandeker.

Label.—M. E. Solomon; Samuel Judah.

3rd Label.—S. E. Baker.

KOLHAPUR COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 9.

The anniversary of the Rajaram College and High School, Kolhapur, was celebrated on the 6th instant, with great enthusiasm. Two portraits, one of the great Shivaji and another of the late Prince Shivaji of Kolhapur were unveiled by his Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya and Rao Bahadur R. V. Sabnis, Dewan, Kolhapur, respectively in the Rajaram College hall.

Then the Swami delivered an address to the students in the course of which he said: "Once for all the aspirations and the ideals of the nation have been determined. It is once for all decided that in consonance with her ancient culture India must advance on the path of progress. So it becomes the duty of every Indian to help her in her development and it is especially the duty of the younger generation, of you, students of the school and college to prepare yourself now for your future citizenship.

You are still young and you have all knowledge as the province of your thought. The stage of life in which you are now is really enviable and the greatest of the land may well feel proud to call themselves students. It is your privilege now to have leisure enough. It is your privilege to be free from all burdens and responsibilities. It is now your privilege to have all facilities and favour. But not in vain are all these granted to you. You have your high ideal to achieve, your course to follow and these privileges of yours are for your taking advantage of your position in life. You are after knowledge, you are to form your character, you have to build up your personality, you have to set up ideals before yourself, you have to fortify yourself against all temptations. If you follow these duties in your student life your future life will be a grand success. It will not only be a success, but it will also form a model to those that come afterwards.

Now, students, I want to draw your attention chiefly to the point of character in your younger lives and education. Mere knowledge of letters, mere industrial or technical knowledge, mere professional knowledge and any amount of proficiency in all these may well make you rich, may make you happy; but is this the only goal of life? No. You must be useful to others, you must serve your country, that alone makes life worth living. So character formation, the education of the will to do good things, great things, the capacity to control your mind, the ability to concentrate and meditate on problems beneficial to all—these must be the considerations that should weigh with you."

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIR.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 9.

The Honorary Secretary of the College has referred the European staffs' resignation to the Lieut.-Governor as the patron of the College. But according to reliable private information, his Honour has shown his intention to keep aloof at present and simply watch further development of events.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 732 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of accidental injuries:—Hampshires, Lieut. H. B. E. Hine.

Wounded:—R.A.M.C., Captain A. J. Ire.

Missing:—R.E., Major P. J. Saslam, North Staffordshires, Lieut. G. R. H. Clark, Shropshires, Captain B. H. Sparrow.

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PUBLIC WORKS REORGANIZATION.

SEPARATION OF ENGINEERING FROM ROADS DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The following communique has been issued:—The Government of India have asked local Governments for their opinions on the main proposal contained in the report of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee, namely that relating to the question of transferring public works (excluding irrigation) to Local Bodies. The adoption of this policy would give District Boards much greater powers than they now possess in regard to the development of the tracts which they are appointed to administer, and although the introduction of the scheme may effect no immediate economy and may even result in some loss of departmental efficiency in its initial stages, the view of the Government of India that the change is of such an importance and constitutes so marked an advance in the direction of decentralization that these considerations will be outweighed by the advantages inherent in the scheme. The Government of India are disposed to think that the first step towards such a transfer should be the separation of the buildings and roads and irrigation branches of the Public Works Department in those provinces and administrations where the establishment is combined. This having been done, the buildings and road branch would be organized in the manner recommended by the Reorganisation Committee, that is to say, the chief engineer would remain as at present the superintending engineer and senior executive engineers would become inspectors of works (one being allowed for each Commissioner's division or where there are no Commissioners, for each suitable group of districts) and the remaining executive and assistant engineers would be appointed to district charges. The boards of any districts which remained unprovided with an officer from the Government personnel would then be left to select their own engineers and thus be brought under the operation of the scheme in its entirety. Officers of the Public Works Department placed in district charge would remain under departmental control. The change contemplates the cessation of the recruitment by the Government of engineers for the buildings and roads branch and the replacement of officers as they retire by engineers appointed by the oistrict Boards in those provinces in which such bodies already employ engineers of their own. A redistribution of the work between the staff of the Government and of the Boards may be found to be necessary in order that those localities in which the more important Government works are situated may be staffed by more experienced officers. The Government of India will come to no final decision in the matter until the views of the local Governments have been received and considered.

(Continued from column 4.)

of fully 175,000 since March 21st. Taking the total German casualties at only 1,300,000, this leaves 1,125,000, of whom in accordance with the averages we can take about 325,000 as killed, leaving 800,000 wounded. Assuming that 75 per cent. of these return to the colours, we have a dead loss of 200,000 men disabled. The total of permanent German losses—prisoners, killed and disabled,—by this method of calculation, thus works out at 700,000 since March 21st and is probably considerably underestimated.

LEGEND OF MACKENSEN'S PHANTOM ARMY.

That the onemy casualties are very great is shown by the reduction in the number of his divisions. At one time he had 208 on the Western front. Now he has only 196. So that he has presumably been obliged to disband 12 divisions. He is believed to have about 30 divisions in Russia, with 2 or 3 in other theatres, i.e., a total of about 228 divisions. He will have great difficulty in finding drafts for so many divisions and we now hear that the strength of his battalions has been reduced 650. A further reduction is probable, both in the number of divisions and in the strength of battalions. 101 divisions were, some days ago, reported to have been used on the main battle front since August 8th, of which 29 twice over. This does not take into consideraiton the divisions engaged N. of the La Bassee canal. These figures tend to show the absurdity of the legend of Mackensen's phantom army.

FAVOURABLE OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

Recent operations in Russia have been favourable to the Allies. In eastern Siberia, the Allied troops have gained important successes north of Vladivostock, through Manchuria to Pensa via China, Lake Baikal, Irkutsk, Omsk and Samara. The present chaotic situation in European Russia practically ranges the Bolshevik Government on the side of Germany but the Bolshevik power no longer reigns over a large portion of Russia and their army is small, badly led and ill-disciplined. What with the Allied penetration in various parts of Russia and the operations of the Cossacks, peasants, counter-revolutionaries and Czecho-Slavs and it does not look as if the Germans could reduce their troops on the eastern front from which they have already taken the great majority of the best and fittest men.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

The Hindenburg line runs from the Chemin-des-dames past St. Gobain, La-Fere, St. Banteu, thence N. W. to Moeuvres. The sector from Moeuvres to the Scarpe via Queant has been captured by the British. The new line runs along the eastern bank of the Canal-du-Nord from Moeuvres to the Scarpe, westwards along the Scarpe to Sailly-on-Ostresent northward to Drocourt and Montigny past Carvin to the Haute Deule canal; and linking up with the Lille defences. From Montigny a strong switch line runs N. W. of Harnes, Annay and Douvrin to La Bassee. The Hindenburg line is strong and well supplied with concrete emplacements, good dugouts, and wire; except where protected by canals and water it is not proof against tanks.

GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION.

A REVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Military Onlooker, in the course of his review, says:—The rate of our advance has increased in the last week during which we have occupied a larger area than in any other corresponding period during the war. At any rate, since the beginning of trench warfare, it is clear that the German Higher Command has been forced to order an immediate withdrawal to the Hindenburg line. This result has been brought about by the French successes north and north-east of Soissons; still more so by the great fear of the British troops in breaking through the Hindenburg line, south of the Scarpe, on September 2nd, and by our other victories on the whole front northwards from Peronne. The German withdrawal has of course been decidedly premature. A number of guns with vast quantities of ammunition and war material of every description have fallen into our hands. Ludendorff's plan of postponing his retirement until the end of the campaigning season has completely broken down. As, however, the German armies were manifestly incapable of withstanding the Allied forces in the open, it became necessary in order to avoid a serious disaster to seek the shelter of the strong defensive positions without further delay. Open warfare will soon be at an end and will not recur until we break through the Hindenburg line or pierce some other section of the German line. It will not be easy to effect a break through on a large scale, but it is possible, as was shown on September 2nd by the Canadians and other British troops if successfully carried out. Our superiority in numbers and in moral is now so great that the German Higher Command is likely to have great difficulty in extricating their armies at all events, in such a state as to leave Germany with any hope of continuing the war on terms of anything like equality. The German retirement has been well executed and the bravery of the Prussian Guards near Soissons shows that there is still a good deal of fight left in the German army. Six weeks ago it was pointed out that Germany would be a tough nut to crack and that her armies would fight on, if not with the high morale which makes victory possible, at least with such stubbornness as to render their complete defeat a long process. The German army and nation have doubtless realised with bitter disappointment that victory is impossible but many men still cherish the hope that by a stubborn resistance they will gain favourable terms by tiring us out. Much depends on the next two month whether we can effect a break through early enough to take advantage of the enemy's loss of moral and state of confusion and also of the absence of strong lines of defence in the rear of the enemy's present positions.

Contrary to the opinion of many military experts, our tanks have proved and are proving of the greatest value. Their co-operation with the infantry has enabled our troops to attack on a far wider front than before and it has been most effective in reducing our casualties. The assistance of our tanks together with our mastery of the air superiority in numbers, and in morale, and possession of the initiative, give good ground for the hope that we may succeed in breaking the enemy's line this autumn.

PARIS 60 MILES AFAR.

In any case there is every reason to believe that even after the Hindenburg line has been reached, our attacks will continue and that Marshal Foch will give the enemy no rest. The strategic advantages of our recent advance are considerable. Paris is now over 60 miles from the nearest point of the front line. Valuable railway communications, both lateral and frontal, have been freed along the Aisne and the Oise valleys, and in the whole region between Rheims and Arras. We have gained more elbow room and space for manoeuvring. The important Bruay coal mining region has been safeguarded and the mines at Barlin, Hersin, Noeux etc., will soon be in full working order again. Reuter's report of our capture of Lens was premature. The occupation of this town, though it is a mere heap of ruins, would be most acceptable to the French nation, partly for sentimental reasons, and partly in view of the value of the district, on account of its coal mines. The Germans appear to be retiring from their former positions astride of the La Bassee canal, possibly to their old second line, which runs west of La Bassee Douvrin Vendin and Harnes to Montigny, and is really a continuation of the Queant Drocourt section of the Hindenburg line.

DEAD LOSS 525,000 TO GERMANS.

Reuter has lately given us two estimates of the German losses, one quoting them at 1½ millions in the last seven weeks; the other at 1,200,000 since March 21st. It is not clear which of these statements is considered the more reliable, both of them may be regarded as incorrect. The first estimate is obviously exaggerated and needs no comment. The second, which is based on 550 "divisional engagements," since March 21st, is thought to be under the mark. Those who have served in France know that a division which comes through its share of a battle with 2,500 casualties may deem itself lucky taking only 2,000 per "divisional engagement." A very low estimate indeed? The losses of German divisions on the battle front would be 1,100,000. To this figure must be added the casualties in the corps and army troops, i.e., cavalry, artillery, L. of C. troops, Air Forces etc., in the battle area, as well as the losses sustained in sectors other than the actual battle front. These casualties must, since March 21st, amount to at least, 200,000 men. This would give a total of 1,300,000 German casualties since March 21st, which is, however, a low estimate. Probably 1,500,000 would be near the true figure. Since July 18th, the Allies have taken over 150,000 prisoners and it is probable that at least 25,000 were captured in the preceding four months giving a total

(Continued in column 8.)

Read what

Sir D. J. TATA

says:—

Bombay has always taken the lead in all questions of voluntary service for the war; and I hope no very great efforts will be required to make the War Loan a complete success in this Presidency. I am confident that whatever we do in connection with it will be done, not because we can get some trifling advantage out of it, but because we wish to give our whole-hearted support in winning the war, as soon as possible, by presenting an united front to *our* enemies. I say *'Our Enemies,'* because the war is largely a war against India. If its underlying causes are examined, it will be found that behind all the inhuman terrors and untold sufferings, one of the ultimate motives of those who made it, has been the spoliation of this country. One of the principal aims, for which Germany has for years been preparing, in letting loose her terrific armaments in this iniquitous inroad upon peaceful nations, has been to carve out a road that would leave India at her mercy. What that mercy would have been, one can gather from the present awful condition of the people of Belgium, Poland, Serbia and Northern France.

Apart from the destruction of men and homes, a war is the most terrible calamity that can ever overtake the world. It shatters the whole fabric of its finance. It eats up all its savings; and loads future generations with the burden of crushing debts. It destroys industry and trade. It puts back all human progress. It is, in fact, a crime against the best interests of humanity. If this is so, speaking as a businessman, I would say to all businessmen, big or small, that we must spare no efforts to insure ourselves against such a disaster in the future. The Loan will be the best and the most effective premium that we can pay to insure ourselves and our children for the future; insure our industries, our trade, our lives and our homes; and in that ensure the future peaceful progress of our country.

Each one of us can contribute his mite. Even those who have not cash to spare can lend their *credit*. That is to say, they can go to a Bank, pledge their future savings, and get in return a gilt-edged security, and a fair rate of interest with which to pay off the interest on the money advanced by the Bank. The Loan thus offers its advantages alike to the rich and the poor, even if you look upon it purely as a business proposition. At the same time, it enables you to do your bit, to help to win the war, and thereby make your property, your future income and well-being really secure.

No nation can ever achieve any degree of greatness, unless its people develop a spirit of self-sacrifice, which gives without hope or expectation of return, and gives all. But the Loan calls for no such sacrifice. While hundreds of thousands of Allies and Britishers and Indians have sacrificed their lives and their limbs, the labour of their hands and their brains, the least that others can do, who have not had that opportunity, is to give of their substance, and thus bring not only nearer, but have a share in achieving, what will be the greatest Victory in the world.—D. J. TATA.

RACING AT POONA.

SALANDRA WINS THE GANESKHIND PLATE.

DARTMOOR THE WANOWRIE PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

Yesterday being a holiday, a large crowd was able to attend the races at Poona. The enclosures, which are now too small to accommodate the large number of people who patronize racing at Poona, were uncomfortably packed, while it was with the utmost difficulty that room could be found on the stands. Owing to the large fields that ran in most of the races and the well-adjusted handicaps, much greater interest attached to all the events than in the terms races of the previous meetings. Several tight finishes were witnessed which testify to the clever manner in which the handicapper did his work.

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Punters did not have a fine time all round as, although some favourities won, many well supported candidates failed even to secure a place. Salandra won the Ganeshkhind Plate easily, his stable companion, Tagamor, who was backed for a king's ransome, did not even come in the picture for a place. This was a great disappointment, though to a certain extent compensated for by the win of the stable companion with whom he was bracketted. But as the public lost their place money on Tagamor, the margin they won was not large enough to cause any jubliation. The trick was played for place money.

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The weather was fine and many distinguished visitors were present.

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One would like to know why the waiters in the first-class special pay no attention to these who do not tip them extra liberally. This is getting so bad and so exasperating that it is high time for Messrs. Brandon & Co. to see to them a little. One will not believe that it takes as much as an hour before one is able to get a waiter to give an order for refreshment.

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It is almost useless to appeal to the people in charge, as they show such independence as to even saying openly that they do not care a straw whether the complant is made public or not. The public resent such behaviour and would like to see the waiters not only more attentive but less anxious to have their palm over-liberally greased by people who are selfish enough to have all attention concentrated on them because they can afford to tip more generously than others.

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The first race of the day was the Cecil Gray Plate of 6 furlongs, in which a large field of twenty-three Arabs in the second division ran. Ferry Boat, Resident Khundil and Rare Find were all well supported. Khundil won by a head from Beadmaker after making an exciting finish. Rare Find was three lengths behind.

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The Wanowrie Plate of 7 furlongs saw a small field of six out. Anaiza was scratched. Though the field was small, it provided a good, deal of speculation, as all the horses found numerous supporters. Durban ridden by Bowley was, however, preferred to his stable companion. Red Cross and Baloz were well backed. Red Cross pllaced fourth and Baloz nowhere. The race was won easily by Dartmoor with 9-5—a horse who could not win three weeks ago with 7-8! Ace of Royals was again unfortunate in coming second. Perhaps a change of name may improve matters.

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Eighteen horses in the 3rd division ran in the Visitors' Plate in which Johnnie H. after the manner he won the other day, was regarded as a moral certainty. Lucky Queen, who was well backed as a fluke, won by a neck from Red Duke, a country-bred, smartly ridden by Northmore. It was a fine race, Johnnie H. being in the picture ½ a length behind. Luck Queen is exceedingly fast for 5 furlongs, but many did not give her such a good chance over the distance as Johnnie H.

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Ajab and Investor having scratched in the 2nd division of the Seistan Plate, twenty-three ran in this race, Second String, Good Morning, Tasmania and Resold being the best fancied. Tasmania won from Good Morning by the shortest of margins, Northmore beating Ruiz after a tight finish.

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Quite a good field ran in the Ganeshkind Plate, the biggest event of the day, a high weight handicap for horses, distance 6 furlongs. Unlike the big events of the last two meetings, this race provided considerable interest to punters, and many competitors received substantial support, though Tagamor received the bulk. The race was won by Salandra, who returned Rs. 31-8 for win by reason of his being bracketed with Tagamor, and Rs. 103 for place. 10 to 1 place on Salandra, the wonderful sprinter on whom it was difficult to obtain even money for win last year! It was with genuine delight that the sporting public saw the victory this great horse, after the period of inactivity into which he had relapsed. Black Walnut was heavily backer, but it appears that the public went on the wrong horse; Llangeinor was destined to do the trick, though he failed. It is stated that Black Walnut was freely spoken of all over Bombay as the best thing of Byramjee's stable, a sure indication that he was not intended to do the job. The next event for horses was the Burnett Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 2nd division. Here also a good field ran in which Gladiator, Red Quill, Footman, Athlete and May Bay found numerous backers. All Silk nearly upset the pot as he was beaten by a head only. All Silk, though beaten was not disgraced, as he ran a great race with the weight he was alloted. What a great improvement in that horse since the last Bombay season when he was not able to secure a place with 7 stones.

Another event of great interest was the Lamington Plate of six furlongs for horses in the 2nd division. It was a high weight handicap in which Mazbot, carrying 9-10, was at the top and Tollendal 7-7 at the bottom. On the form he has disclosed this season, Binfield Grove was picked out by students of form as the best in the lot; while Forfeit Lass was considered a dangerous rival. The result justified this expectation. Binfield Grove won easily from Forfeit Lass by three quarters of a length. He is one of those lucky animals who are always favoured with a good weight. Below 8 stones it is not easy to beat Bingeld Grove. Punters should bear this in mind.

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The second division of the Seistan Plate saw all the candidates on the card out, bar Arrow. This was a serious upset for the public who had pinned their faith on the erratic Black Ivory. Balloon and Good Luck were also well inquired into. Bluey Lee caused consternation by issuing comfortably from Hadoor, another rank outsider, who was not even well backed for place. What became of Black Ivory? Many were heard to ask this question to their great disappointment. As he ran fourth the public ought to be more reasonable and give him a better chance next time.—

Details:—

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1917, 14 hands to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1918) or Dealers' New Plate (Poona 1918) 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. (Not accumulative.)

Mr. Ali bin Talib KHUNDIL 8-7, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Lucoque's BEADMAKER 7-9, Meeking 2
Mr. Downe's RARE FIND 8-3, Trahan 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's MECHANIC 8-3, Purtoosingh 4

Also ran.—Dictate, Resident, Diamond King, Otherwise, Grey Stone, Little John Chrysanthemum, Colonial Argus, Sammy Avenge, Ferry Boat Countermark, Record Time, Aligarh, Final Shot, Rainbow, Last Chance, Rising Sun.

The race.—They were sent away to an indifferent start. Beadmaker took the lead followed by Chrysanthemum till the home turn. In the straight Khundil challenged followed by Rarefnd who soon gave up. A strong finish ensued between Beadmaker and Khundil the latter won by a head, 3 lengths 3½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 23 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 42-8; places Rs. 18; Rs. 82; Rs. 33.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 20½, places Rs. 8½, Rs. 32½, and Rs. 12½.

Trainer Owner.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 8st. 5lbs. W. I. Penalties —Winners, since 31st March, 1916, of a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs.. Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs; in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. R. B. S.'s DARTMOOR 9-5, Ruiz 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ACE OF ROYAL 8-5 Lynch 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURRAN 9-2, Bowley 3
Mr. Dara Cowasji's RED CROSS 9-1, Trahan 4

Did not run Anaiza.

Also ran.—Tammooz, and Baloz.

The race.—As soon as they were released Ace of Royals in his usual style, took the lead followed by Dartmoor. In the straight he was overhauled by Dartmoor who came easily to win by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, 3 lengths.

Time.—1 min. 38 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 40-8; places Rs. 29-8; Rs. 38.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 25 places Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

Trainer Byramji Rustomji.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Sorabji Rustomji's LUCKY QUEEN 7-10 Harrison 1
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 7-0, Northmore 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H. 8-11, F. Templeman 3
Mr. Heath's LADY JAMES 7-12, Flynn 4

Did not run Dyna, Fugle Lady, Shelbourne, Loch D, Peach Melba.

Also ran.—Glass Rock, Dorian, Spearwood, Claim A, Fine Trout, Cherry and Black, King's Head, Duet, Andoversford, Hookkoo, Country Lad, Hoppner, Mintspear, Balira.

The race.—King's Head was the first to get away pursued by Johnnie H and Duet. At the 3rd furlong Red Duke joined the leaders and in the straight Red Duke was leading, followed by Johnnie H and Lucky Queen who by this time had drawn out. Lucky Queen assumed the lead near the second enclosure and wbn by a neck, ½ length, ¾ length.

Time.—1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 88; places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 35; Rs. 17.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 42½ places Rs. 9½, Rs. 14½ and Rs. 8½.

Trainer T. Harrison.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Division II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. Pine and Noble's TASMANIA 7-4, Northmore 1
Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING 9-2, Ruiz 2
Mr. Ramjikoy Rushibhoy's HURMAN 7-3, Rose 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's RESOLD 8-8, Huxly 4

Did not run. Ajab, and Investor.

Also ran.—Ata Allah, Angler, Makbul, Kaiumers, Victor, Joker, Raven, Confidence.

The race.—From a good start Second String Hatham, All Joy, Salim, Devildom, Rage, Royalist, Ormuz, and Aurangazeeb.

The race.—From a good start Second String was first to get away followed by Joker and Hatham. At the 3rd furlong post Good Morning joined and after a little while passed them. In the straight who was lying handy behind showed out and made a strong finish with Good Morning, Tasmania. Won by short head. 2½ lengths, short head.

Time.—1 min. 55 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 33; places Rs. 26; Rs. 19 Rs. 115.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 13, places Rs. 18, Rs. 11½ and Rs. 43½.

Trainer Abbas Shherif.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. F. M. Gardas and M. Goculdas's SALANDRA 9-7, Flynn 1
Messrs. J. H. Shelton and W. P. Pechey LLANGEINOR 9-2, F. Templeman 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s PATCHY 8-3, Collis 3
Mr. Guthrie's SAMPIER 8-7, Bowley 4

Also ran.—Tagamor, Triple Alliance, Tootsie, Black Walnut, Oros, Francis Armand, Giacomi, We Two, and Servian.

The race.—They were sent away to a level start when Triple Alliance led Oros and Patchy. At the 2nd furlong Salandra joined the trio followed by Llangeinor. Triple Alliance and Oros fell back and Salandra came easily to win by three quarter length in spite of the great efforts of Llangeinor, one length, one length.

Time.—1 min. 13 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 31-8; places Rs. 103; Rs. 64; and Rs. 26-8.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 19 places Rs. 43, Rs. 46½ and Rs. 11.

Trainer J. Robinson.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. T. M. Thadeu's RED QUILL 7-12, Buckly 1
Mr. Guthrie's ALL SILK 9-5, Bowley 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's GLADIATOR 8-5, Huxley 3
Mr. J. P. Ainsworth MARGREEN 7-11, Rose 4

Also ran.—Screamer, Footman, Bright Bird, Athlete, May Boy, Mary, Rueful, Laveco, Philanthropist, and Matchless Maud.

The race.—The start was bad, Gladiator gave trouble. Rueful was first out as soon as they were dispatched Matchless Maud followed and May Boy third. At the sixth furlong Matchless Maud assumed the lead followed by Margreen and May Boy. They raced thus till the 3rd furlong. Then All Silk came out followed by May Boy and Red Quill near the native stands, May Boy gave off and All Silk looked like winning Red Quill then challenged vigorously and managed to win by a head. 1 length short head.

Time.—2 mins. 11 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 96; places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 57; Rs. 23-8.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 25 places Rs. 103 Rs. 24½ and Rs. 11½.

Trainer T. Ferguson.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Aga Coochick Shah's BINFIELD GROVE 7-13 Lynch 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's FORFEIT LASS 9-8, Huxley 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE 9-7, F. Templeman 3
Mr. Downe's TOLLENDAL 7-7 Lynch 4

Also ran.—Mazboot, Redspear, Vanity Box, Waynflete, and Penny Pie.

The race.—Though the start was alright Red Spear was left at the post and also Waynflete. Tollendal took the lead followed by Binfield Grove, and Penny Pie. In the straight Binfield Grove challenged and passed Tollendal. Forfeit than come in the picture followed by Miss Rollestone. Binfield Grove won by three quarter length, 1 length and short head.

Time.—1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 76-8; places Rs. 18-8; Rs. 15; Rs. 23-8.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 34, places Rs. 8 Rs. 7½ and Rs. 15½.

Trainer C. B. Mohamed.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Division I Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Downes' BLUE LEE 7-12, Rose. 1
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderie's HADOOR 7-13, Harrison 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's GAZAL 9-2 Bowley ... 3
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY 8-12 Ruiz 4

Did not run Arrow.

Also ran.—Tajilmulook, Dandelion, Baloon, Warminster, Najdi, Amir Aswad, Ajmer, Good Luck, Nafal, and Cingalee.

The race.—From the start Najdi took the lead followed by Balloon and Black Ivory. They kept up this order till the first turn. There Hadoor challenged followed by Black Ivory and Bluey Lee. Black Ivory was done with in the middle of the straight. Then Bluey Lee caught the leader and came out to win easily by 1½ lengths, head and half length.

Time.—1 min. 56 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 156; places Rs. 43-8; Rs. 57; Rs. 37.

Second Enclosure Tote paid win Rs. 81 places Rs. 22, Rs. 30, and Rs. 17½.

Trainer Mahomed Jawab.

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Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon met the Stall Holders of the Pageant at the Council Hall on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon lunched with the teams of the Quadrangular Match on Tuesday and afterwards witnessed the game.

Negotiations for the betrothal of Captain H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Sachin to the daughter of a Mahomedan Ruling Prince are in progress and the engagement will be announced shortly.

THIRD BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At the invitation of Rao Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram and Mr. C. M. Gandhi about 30 persons interested in education met in the Sarvajanik Middle School building on Sunday last to consider and decide upon measures necessary to hold the next Bombay Educational Conference at Surat After some preliminary discussion the gentlemen present formed themselves into a General Committee. Messrs. H. D. Mulla, R. C. Chinoi, A. M. Desai, M. P. Dave, M. J. Dave, and J. R. Joglekar were provisionally appointed joint Hon. Secretaries.

All persons interested in education are requested to join the General Committee, and to communicate their desire to do so to the Hon. Secretaries. The fee for membership of the General Committee is Rs. 3. All donations will be thankfully received.

PROPOSED FACTORY IN BYCULLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Byculla is shortly going to have a factory. I am not aware exactly for what purpose it is. One would not mind the presence of evidences of industrial progress in India, if it were not made to appear a nuisance also. The factory is to be located in the centre of a residential quarter, on the Victoria Road. It is bound to be a cause of annoyance, a perfect nuisance to the people living thereabouts in the Alexandra Terrace, Albion Place Victoria Terrace, etc. The Municipality who I presume has allowed the erection of the factory in that largely populated locality cares naught apparently for the comfort of the people. I wonder what the City Fathers are doing that they should allow their Executives to disregard public comfort? Certainly the owners of that factory could have found some place in the suburbs or at least in some less populated place. I hope, Sir, you will raise your voice in this matter and thus prevent the establishment of that factory in the locality, with that independences that has characterised your writings and thus confer a boon on the residents of the locality.—Yours. etc.,

SUFFERER.

SOVEREIGNS AND SIRKAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The rule issued by the Government of India under the Defence of India Act regulations prohibiting dealing in sovereigns at a premium has no doubt created a lot of intricacies in the Bullion Market, particularly so far as it affects the forward transactions for Bhadarva delivery. As a rule forward transactions for the next settlement commence to be entered into by about the last week of the current settlement. Having never dreamt of such a bolt from the blue in the shape of the above rule, forward transactions for Bhadarva delivery for thousands of sovereigns were entered into in the market long before the rule was published.

The first intimation of the Government's idea of issuing such a rule was published in morning papers of monday the 25th ultimo. Some of the Chokshis, however, who were fortunate enough to get the information the previous day (Sunday) launched into sale transactions for thousands of sovereigns for Bhadarwa delivery after the market was closed and had prevailed in the market to surh an extent on Sunday night that the payments in respect of the Shravan settlement due on that date were withheld.

After due publication of the Notification in the "Gazette," while the public were considering the effects thereof, a few Chokshis assembled together to consider the situation created by the rule and are reported to have fixed the rate of the sovereign at Rs. 18-8-0 for settlement of Shravan and Bhadarwa deliveries. This was no doubt done with a view to save their own skins from the rigorous effects of the "rule".

Now the rule prohibits any person from buying or selling or offering to buy or sell sovereigns at a premium and also from giving or accepting or offering to give or accept the same at a premium in payment of debt or otherwise. According to the usual system the sellers and purchasers of sovereigns are bound to give and take deliveries on Bhadarva Shud 15th and not earlier.

Will any of your learned readers be good enough to solve the following queries that arise in consequence of the rule and the whimsical fixing of rate of settlement before the due date by he Chokshis:—

(1) Whether such rate as aforesaid fixed by a few of the Chokshis is binding upon the public who are not consulted in the matter?

(2) Whether the purchaser taking delivery of sovereigns and seller giving delivery of the Sovereigns at the contract price could be held criminally liable within the meaning of the rule?

(3) Whether the persons making payments and receiving payments at the aforesaid fixed rate are not criminally liable for breach of the Rule?

I hope the public will feel obliged if they are enlightened on these points and I shall be happy to see an explanation of published.—Yours, etc.

'K'.

pubished.—Yours, etc.

THE "TANK."

The "Tank" collected Rs. 22,000 on the 9th and Rs. 48,000 on the 10th instant in Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas' lecture on "Civil Conscription," Sydenham College Union, 6 p.m.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis v Mahomedans (First Day).

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsis v Mahomedans (Second Day).

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-31 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

War Loan closes.

Poona Races: First Meeting, 4th Day.

Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m. Poona Pageant and Fete.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Peona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 9 p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-1 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-0 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-0 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DAROOWALLA-COOPER:—Bai Dhunbai, wife of Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Nusserwanji Daroowalla and daughter of Mr. Kawasji Nusserwanji Daroowalla and the granddaughter of Mr. Dorabji Nusserwanji Cooper. Funeral will take place to-day, Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at Sunamai's Mansions, near Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital Garden Street, Khetwadi Main Road.

Deeply Regretted.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-day at 6-15 p.m.

BABU P. P. J. CH. DISPENSARY.

In August 1918, 444 males, 105 females and 59 children, making a total of 608 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary, Pydhowni.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Utsawmandal Mr. S. Ballal will deliver a lecture to-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Ambe Wady Girgaum, when Mr. S. V. Lalit will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' COTTON ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Noel Wilkinson on "The Clearing House System." to-morrow, at 6 p.m., (S..T.), at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT BRANCH.

Under the auspices of the Literary Society of the Student Branch Y.M.C.A., Principal P. Anstey will deliver a lecture in the Bowen Memorial Hall to-day, at 6-30 p.m., on "Goetho's Faust—the Drama of Man." The Rev. J. Mckenzie, will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE UNION

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Union the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will deliver a lecture in the College Hall this evening at 6 p.m. on "Civil Conscription." Principal Percy Anstey will preside.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

From the proceeds of the Bombay Horse Show held in February last, Capt. C. K. Greenway, the Honorary Secretary, has forwarded to the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled soldiers Bombay, a cheque for Rs. 6,500, as a contribution to the School funds. A balance of about Rs. 1,500 has been carried forward to the blance sheet of the next Horse Show account.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In accordance with the lines of activities previously laid down by this Society an English School has been opened at Chinchpokli. It has three lower forms of the Middle School, which will be developed next year into a full High School. Under the guidance and supervision of an able and experienced graduate, one of the Life Workers of the Society, and with a very low standard of fees within the reach of the labouring class of people inhabiting that locality, it has been tried to make the school as useful as possible. Besides the general education imparted according to the Departmental regulations, the management intend to introduce some sort of industrial education also, increasing the utility and the importance of the institution. It is one of the aims of the Society to make education cheaper and more appreciated by carrying it to the doors of the people; and the opening of the school is an attempt in that direction. In its attempt to meet the wants of the labouring class of the people by starting the school and by making the education cheaper the Society has to depend on the bounty of the rich people. In response to the appeal made to the Millowners. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., have donated to the funds of the society Rs. 20 per month. The Society while thanking Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., for their valuable and timely help hopes that their example will be followed by other millowners. As the school will be taken advantage of by the boys of the working class of people, the millowners particularly in helping the institution will be helping their own labourers and thus helping to make the relations between labour and capital stronger and more satisfactory.

VERDICT OF THE INDIAN MIND.

In reading and reflecting on the contents of the official Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, one is irresistably impressed with the fact that it offers many proofs that the problem was misconceived and mishandled. The authors had the opportunity of studying the Indian mind and grappling with the problem of India as it presents itself to a thinking and observing mind which is free from prejudices of its own. The Alpha and Omega of the great Indian problem which British statesmen have to solve under the existing circumstances of the British relation with India has been stated in the following words:—"The problem of problems in India is not how successfully to imitate England or implant English institutions in Indian soil, but it is above all a right and proper understanding of the Indian mind."

Lack of Imaginative Sympathy.

In spite of all warnings to the contrary Lord Morley insisted on his attempt at "rallying the Moderates," by that unfair attempt under the guise of "reform" "to make mimics of all the worst and most laborious part of our proceedure" and giving the Indian people "toys to play with and mimic you" "without any serious attempt to satisfy Indian aspirations." Now after a nine years' farce they are making a fresh attempt to solve the problem without really grappling with it any better than Lord Morley. The "Indian mind" is not a creation of yesterday. It is the product of ages influenced by India's belief in the fulfilment of her own Dharma. That earnest student of Indian religious thought, Sir John Woodroffe, in his preface to a recent work of his on the subject says: "In giving an account of Indian belief, we who are foreigners must place ourselves in the position of a Hindu and not look at things through Western glasses. It is difficult, I know, for most to do this; but until they can, their work lacks real value." That in sooth must be the verdict of the Indian mind on the elaborate Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms now before the public. The authors of the Report have failed to place themselves in the position of Indians; and not only that but have on the contrary looked at the question before them through Western glasses highly tinted by the traditions and prejudices of the bureaucracy in India. Their work, therefore, lacks real value and whatever fictitious value may be attached to it by the time-serving politicians who always wish to make themselves agreeable to the powers-that-be at the sacrifice of speaking the truth with its attendant unpleasantness, the Indian mind will pass it by as of no value in solving the Great Problem of India.

Indian Civilisation Ignored.

The authors of the Reform Report have wantonly ignored the "general character of Indian civilization" with "its spiritual outlook on life, devotion to religious practice, and metaphysical aptitude." As the words of Sir John Woodroffe, there are to be found to-day those who in hate of this country's advancement are ready to call in question the possession by its people of any quality or worth; and the authors of the Reform Report have apparently fallen an easy prey to the dubious tactics and machinations of this sort of people, call them by what name you like or they like. It is the fashion now-a-days to refer to the spirituality of India in inverted commas, as though their ignorance of it will deprive the people of their inheritance of ages past. These "Empire-Builders" and pseudo-Imperialists are now busy with "schemes" and "tactics" which have for their one aim the maintenance of bureaucratic ascendency at the expense of the life and growth of an anciently gifted race like the people of India, whose advancement is especially essential to the progress of Humanity and the final establishment of the cause of national righteousness. They are busy invoking ghastly visions of their own as regards "India and the Future." Mr. William Archer has actually written a book on it which "decries the worth of Indian spirituality and its divine knowledge," saying that her ancient philosophy (described as "mere luxurious cerebration") will not do; that her noble idealism is an amusing illusion and her popular religion "the lowest professed and practised by any people that purports to have risen above savagery" and so forth.

Here then is a sorry stuff which the modern knights of the Round Table are busily engaged in propagating to the great detriment as much to Truth as of the orderly progress of Humanity. To sum up their message to the Indians, in the weighty words of Sir John Woodroffe, whose knowledge of the Indian mind is as profound as is their ignorance of it: "You are then invited to throw away the poisonous stuff about India's glorious past, to give up your inheritance and to receive in return the mess of political pottage he offers you. In other words, sacrifice your souls and your culture, make yourself one with its author's people and then they will accept you as their 'civilized' equals, for you are said to be as yet barbarians. It is a matter for deep regret and profound sorrow that the Indian mind does not unhesitatingly recognise in the authors of the "Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms" the bargaining spirit of men such as those who are a disgrace to themselves and the "superior civilization" they so grandiloquently espouse and shamelessly flaunt before the open eyes of a thinking, self-conscious world in India."

Answer of Indian Mind.

The answer of the Indian mind to the authors of the "Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms," has been clear and emphatic. Sir John Woodroffe very well expresses the answer of the better Mind of India, (which in sooth guides the Indian Mind in its evolutionary path of progress) when he says:

"Were I an Indian I should never surrender my soul to any. Of what value is any gift when to obtain it you cease to be yourself. It is however absurd to talk as some do (and the authors of the Reform Report share this fault) as though India produced nothing but

(Continued on page 8.)

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Thursday 12th September, 1918.

SHOCK TACTICS.

It does not appear to us that either the Government or the non-official members have much reason to be proud of the debate on Sir William Meyer's resolution in the Imperial Council. And it is certain that the country will not be edified. In the first place, we must quarrel with the whole basis and procedure of the Government in the tactics employed to put themselves right with the Indian public when proposing to take a further financial contribution towards the war from India. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We fully recognise that the poorest member of the Empire has its duty to fulfil in this matter and we consider that no sacrifice is too great for India to make in lending aid towards the achievement of the aim for which the Allies are waging this great struggle,—if the sacrifice can be shown to be necessary. But we object *in toto to* this procedure of asking the people's representatives in the Imperial Council—who, it is to be remembered, have no power and are not asked to assist in seeing that India's aid is used in the right way and on terms of self-respect—to give the Government a blank cheque in advance to cover possible eventualities. Sir William Meyer, ingenuously seeks to pretend that this method of going about the business, is born of a touching desire on the part of the Viceroy and his colleagues to pay due regard to the democratic sentiment of the times. He will pardon us for being somewhat blunt when we retort that this plea is mere eyewash, and that the procedure when examined with an unprejudiced eye, has the appearance more of sharp practice than anything else. It is, at any rate, neither courageous or honest. If the Government deem a further financial contribution to be necessary or desirable, it is their business to make up their minds whether the country can produce it, how much it should be and how it should be raised; not to proceed to get a resolution of approval in advance, from the non-official members, by the devious and questionable method of telling them, in effect: You need not agree but if you do not your refusal will bear a very unpleasant aspect and the Empire will know what to think of you. We do not suppose anybody is taken in by this procedure. The will of the Government of India is unimpaired and unimpairable. They retain the power, they have no intention of parting with any of it, and it is their business to face the responsibility. If the farce enacted in the Imperial Council on this occasion were to be taken seriously, it would provide the strongest argument for the devolution of responsibility to the popular representatives, which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, backed by the "Government Corporation", have uncompromisingly declared to be an impossibility. But what is more regrettable than the procedure of Government is the attitude of the non-official members in the face of these shock tactics. They should have faced it honestly. They should have told the Government, that the whole proceeding was unconstitutional, unprecedented and improper. They should have told them to come to the Council with a straight and honest demand when the occasion arose and let it be judged on its merits, and delined to be manoeuvred into what Mr. Patel graphically described as "an awkward hole". Instead of this they allowed themselves to be scurried to and fro like frightened rabbits, without cohesion and without the capacity apparently either individually or collectively to make up their minds to the adoption of a definite, comprehensible and self-respecting attitude.

Apart from the merits of the methods pursued by Sir William Meyer, there are two points in regard to the resolution which deserve more than a passing notice. There is first a departure in the form of the resolution, which does not contain any recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council, always insisted upon in case of non-official resolutions—a fact which affords an instructive sidelight on the manner in which the rules of procedure are enforced by those in authority according to their will and convenience. The second point is the adoption of the abnormal course of having the resolution put forward by a member of the Government, though the decision on it was left solely to the non-official members, Sir William Meyer made no secret as to the implication involved in this extraordinary procedure. "We have no desire", he said, "to use our Government majority in order to force this resolution through the Council, we want the decision thereon of the non-official members on behalf of the much larger public in India to whom we desire to appeal and if the bulk of our non-official colleagues should feel themselves unable to support the resolution which . . . involves in its ultimate application the imposition of fresh taxes, the resolution will be withdrawn and on them will rest the responsibility for withholding the further aid which we desire to tender to his Majesty's Government at this crisis of the war." Thus the Government put the non-official members, as Mr. Shastri said, on the horns of a dilemma. If they had rejected the resolution, aspersions would have been cast on their loyalty, which would be unjustified. If they accepted it, they would do so knowing that the country, whom they represent, had had no opportunity of examining the nature and extent of the liability it was asked to bear, much less had it decided whether it could bear it. He would be a bold man, Pandit Mohan Malaviya said, who would say that the voice of the non-official members, under the circumstances, was a free vote and Mr. Patel confessed that the fact that capital would be made of their refusal to support the resolution by their political enemies, went a long way in determining the decision of the non-official members. However, we have no stomach to discuss the attitude of the non-official members further. But we desire to emphasise an all-important consideration, which is apt to be forgotten. It is that the question of paying an additional sum of £45 million during the next two years, assuming that the war lasts so long, does not at all affect the character of the part India has played and will play in prosecuting it to a successful issue. It is undoubted that the contribution of India in men, munition, and money taken together, has been greater than that of any part of the Empire except Britain. If India were not to incur the proposed additional outlay, she would still be playing her part not less nobly in supplying men and munitions and even money. A poor man is not the less loyal because having done all that he was allowed to do, his poverty does not permit him to do more. This is the position of India in this matter and Mr. Khaparde summed it up when he said that India would like to pay but found herself unable to pay. To emphasise this position we cannot do better than recall what we said last week on the subject in commenting on the Viceroy's speech:

"The non-official members, we have no doubt, will have due regard to the larger interests of the country in coming to their decision. The country is willing, is anxious to give *as much as she can out of her poverty* as Britain has given out of her plenty. But is it wise to expect her to give more than she can, in view especially of the fact, emphasised by Lord Chelmsford, that "over and above her financial contributions and over and above the many shiploads of foodstuffs and raw products with which she has been supplying the Allies, India continues to furnish Mesopotamia and other theatres of war with masses of railway material and a vast variety of engineering stores?" Further, none can fail to view with concern the high prices now ruling and the burden they impose on the people, the vast majority of whom can, even in ordinary times, with difficulty make both ends meet It is gratifying that Lord Chelmsford is alive to the suffering of the poor. "I view with even greater concern," he said, "the pressure of the growing rise in the prices of necessities on the poor classes in this country." We trust, therefore, that if any forther financial aid is deemed necessary, it will take the form of taxation rather than of loan and that such taxation will be aimed at diverting to the public exchequer the greater part of the excess war profits rather than be directed, even incidentally, at the popckets of the poor.

Government, in their wisdom, having decided that India should bear the additional burden, their decision has been endorsed in the questionable fashion we have described. We must console ourselves with the assurance that the form which India's additional financial aid to his Majesty's Government is to take will be that of taxation which will fall, with justice, on those who have made capital out of the war—those who as the Hon. Mr. Ironside frankly confessed, have "made money out of the war", not, directly at any rate on the poor, whose position, thanks, in no small degree, to dilatory and blundering methods of administration, is, in all conscience, pitiable enough. But to give solemn assurances is one thing. To keep them is another. And the record of the Government of India in this respect is not quite unimpeachable. We trust, therefore, that when the necessary legislation is taken in hand, Government will hear these assurances in mind and that, at any rate, non-official members, who have given a blank cheque to the Government, will see that they are kept. One more word. We referred yesterday to the huckstering spirit displayed by Sir William Meyer. Sir George Lowndes seems to have surpassed the Finance Member. He is reported to have spoken warmly because "he was jealous of India's reputation and hoped that India would become a real daughter of the Empire." The life of the Empire, he added, was the life of India. Thus when it is a question of India sharing burdens, there is none more jealous of India's reputation than the impassioned bureaucrat. When, however, it is a question of India asking to share the priviliges of the Empire—who then is jealous of her reputation and recognises that India's life is also the life of the Empire?

WHERE ARCHANGELS WOULD FAIL—!

We understood that the Committee composed of Sir Narayan Chandravarkar and Mr. Justice Beachcroft was appointed, like the judicial committee under the Defence of the Realm Act in England, merely to examine the case of each individual and to decide whether the internment, detention or other order imposed by Government, was based on reasonable grounds. Quite gratuitously, however, Sir Narayan and his colleague have gone outside their terms of reference,—we have no doubt with official approval, and, perhaps, official instigation,—and applied a bucket of whitewash to everybody concerned—the Rowlatt Committee, Lord Ronaldshay, the Government of Bengal, the Police, etc. They examined 806 cases and have found in all but six that there are sufficient grounds for believing that the parties concerned have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of India. From this they enter into a wide dissertation on the whole question of revolutionary crime in Bengal, the "inter-connection" of the various cases that came before them, the ramifications of the movement and the correctness of the conclusions of the Rowlatt Committee. We can only say that the Report of the Rowlatt Committee was quite sufficient to stand or fall on its own merits and nobody, except perhaps the Government of Bengal, wanted the opinion of Sir Narayan and his civilian colleague, on a matter as to which they were not asked, we believed, to express one, and regarding which the public have made up their minds and formed their own conclusion. That conclusion is that, if a committee of archangels sat and, after examining police records in private, repeated all the conclusions of the Rowlatt Committe, and told us that "it is impossible to secure a fair trial by the procedure of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code" we should still have to say that nothing in the world can satisfy us that the arrest, detention, imprisonment, deportation, or what not, of people in shoals without an open trial under the ordinary law of the land, is right and proper, or can be justified in any country which boasts of a civilised administration under which any respect for public freedom and individual liberty exists. And the answer to the assertion of Sir Narayan Chandravarkar and Mr. Beachcroft, that "it is impossible to secure a fair trial by the procedure of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code," is, that it is certainly impossible to secure justice to alleged revolutionaries,—who are as much entitled to it as ordinary thieves and murderers,—by *lettres de cachets* and secret *dossiers*, even when blessed with the imprimatur of a hundred committees, composed of no matter whom; for the eternal verities of liberty and justice are unalterable and people will continue to believe that men ought not to be punished without trial. The problem is of a far larger character than can be dealt with by extra-legal expedients and, if the Government suppose that they can appease the public resentment created by the internment policy by a multiplication of findings, on *ex parte* evidence, by one committee after another, they are in grave error. For the rest, we shall learn, we fear, with little interest, the procedure followed by this new committee when its full report comes to hand. The public, as we have said, could not be expected to have confidence in a committee of archangels entrusted with such a task under such limitations. Much less is it to be impressed by the report of a committee composed of a civilian judge and a non-official colleague, whose judicial reputation was shattered in pieces by the Privy Council and whose political gyrations have whirled him out of public respect.

Notes of the Day.

Pact of Brigandage.

The consolidation of her acquisitions in the East is the prime object of Germany, for while the armies of the Central Powers are receding in the West, supplementary treaties are being signed with Russia. They provide, without delay, for the appointment of delimitation commissions with a provision of neutral zones. Russian sovereignty over Esthonia and Livonia is finally relinquished. The long arm of Germany is to hold the Caucasus which is now under military occupation. These are roughly the terms as to territorial adjustments. the wonder of it being that there is no more talk of self-determination in any German settlement and that the claims of Turkey in the Caucasus, however nebulous, are dismissed without a hearing. The Turkish Press is naturally indignant at the "treaties," because Turkey was not even consulted in the deprivation of her rights in the Caucasus and the kingdom of Georgia. The second category of Russian surrender includes the cession of the Baltic ports at Reval, Riga, and Windau. The Baltic is going to be edged with German naval bases and must, if the terms of the treaty endure, be called the Prussian Ocean.

Allround Cheating.

The third part of these supplementary treaties relates to the question of indemnities and the private claims of citizens. It is really an artful way of mortgaging the resources of Russia in German interests. Six millards of marks are demanded as Germany's compensation, while the counter-claims of Russia, theoretically conceded, remain vague and subject to subsequent discussion. Such are the outlines of these fresh treaties with Russia. The desperados that pretend to govern Russia have completed the work of Brest-Litvosk. The people have had absolutely no voice in the discussion of the treaty, which therefore stands without moral ratification. It is a pact of brigands with criminals, not worth the paper on which it is signed.

A Striking Proposal.

In a recent number of the "Fortnightly Review," Mr. Fredric Harrison has the following interesting "Obiter Scripta:"

A very striking proposal, just made by Lord Leverhulme (of Sunlight Soap fame), greatly interests me. He has proposed that great works, such as his own, shall be run on the principle of continuous short shifts. This, on the ground that machinery plays so dominant a part in modern industry that it is wanton waste of power to let machines stand idle for fourteen or even sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. By a system of shifts of seven or six hours each, alternating duty so as not to involve regular night work for any single shift, production could be immensely increased and hours of the workers immensely reduced, even to allowing for each shift 18 hours for meals, sleep, rest, amusement and education. This change, whilst giving a vast addition to production, would give the workers an off-time greater than has ever been dreamed of by the most ardent philanthropist.

Insufficient production is stated to be a determining cause of the prevailing high prices of cloth. In view of this Lord Leverhulmes' suggestion is worth serious consideration by the mill-owners.

Seceders and the Congress Resolution

Apparently the "climbing down" theory regarding the Congress has been abandoned. Now a desperate effort is being made to show that the Congress resolution is quite extremistic and as such it cannot be accepted by the seceders. The "Servant" has the candour to admit that it is in agreement with many of the demands put forward by the Congress. But the "Leader" seems to be bent upon quarreling with it, from the first word to the last. The resolution commends not the scheme but the authors thereof. Of course, this will not do for the Allahabad whole-hogger. The resolution says that there is advance in certain directions. All this is grudging, while the "Leader" wants unconditional acceptance and unqualified praise. There is no talk of rejection, but the paper finds the modifications, many of which are accepted by the "Servant," too radical.

Querulous and Anti-Indian.

It even quarrels with the Declaration of Rights, lest Government be inconvenienced in passing any emergency measures they may want—species of argument which even a hardened bureaucrat would be ashamed to use. The powers of Government are ample, even with the declaration, enough and more to deal with any emergency that may arise. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State are said to be very keen on keeping the Government of India as it is, so it would not do to ask for so many departments. "Some means" should be found by which "some measure of control" should be given. The Congress goes too far and the pace is too giddy for the "Leader." The paper forgets that the allotments required for reserved subjects have been declared to be the first charge on the revenues and complains that the Congress has kept all the revenues under its control, leaving the great spending departments to Government.

Provincial Discrimination.

Of this querulous and fault-finding nature are the pro-bureaucrat and anti-Indian views of the Allahabad paper. But one point calls for special notice. The journal makes a grievance of the fact that the Congress has not countenanced any provincial discrimination and that it has pleaded for uniform progress in all the provinces in India. All the provinces, it is true, are not equally advanced. All the districts of a province too are not equally progressive. Are we, therefore, to make distinctions between district and district and province and province, leading to provincial jealousy and ill-will? The refusal of an executive council to the U. P. has been a great source of heart-burning. It is quiet necessary that the same type of Government should prevail in all the provinces. An advanced type of Government is, so to say, more necessary in the so-called backward province where the bureaucracy is likelier to rule with a heavy hand. No province in India is so backward that it cannot find 100 men to whom the control of the administration may be safely entrusted. This provincial discrimination is a device of the bureaucracy to postpone, *sine die*, reforms in the Government of India, which are to be introduced only when all the provinces in India attain full autonomy. It means, to put it in a plain word, never.

The "Servant's" Apologia.

The "Servant" tries to excuse the Bombay Seceders and says that they could not enter into negotiations with the Congress without consulting their friends in Bengal and other provinces. It goes so far as to say that they could not have given adhesion to the Congress, even if the resolutions were entirely acceptable. That can only mean that they were bent upon quarrelling, for one reason or other. So the "Servant" does not agree with the view that there was absolutely no basis for even a negotiation. The quarrel began with a handful of men in Bombay and if those who started the fire had quenched it, nobody would have been sorry.

Lord Sydenham's Bust.

Principal Robertson dilated, at the recent unveiling ceremony of Lord Sydenham's bust at the Gujarat College, on the advantages conferred upon the institution by Lord Sydenham's impulse and Sir Chinubhai's generosity. What was the worthy's impulse that qualifies him to be mentioned in the same breath with Sir Chinubhai? He further said that Lord Sydenham and Sir Chinubhai were the two great benefactors—one gave money for the college and the other received it, on behalf of Government. Is that not a great benefaction? For twenty years, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad urged the necessity of Government's taking over the Gujarat College and of conducting it as a Government College. The principle they fought for was that Government were bound to maintain a model college, for every division. But till Sir Chinubhai came forward with a contribution, that aggregated later on to about 12 lakhs, Government ignored the appeal. It seems too bad that the Hindu Baronet should have been saddled with the cost of the bust. Could not Mr. Robertson have raised the sum from amongst the admirers of Lord Sydenham?

The Quick-change Artist!

The champion bore of Britain is Lord Sydenham. His Lordship in treating the House of Lords to a brief discussion of the Reform Report in the beginning of last month observed that "the report did not take into account the opinion of the Indian working class which was the only opinion that counted." A few months ago, when Lord Sydenham wrote a blood-curdling article in the "Nineteenth Century and After," on the subject of Socialism, we observed that his Lordship overlooked the claims of the working class in his jejune dissertation. Lord Sydenham has now changed, thanks to the exigencies of a new controversy, concerning another land! The Hon. Mr. Hogg's theory, however, is that British commercial interests in India must shape much of the "opinion that counts." That view Lord Sydenham can be trusted to argue before audiences more amenable to its acceptance. In the meanwhile he is the custodian of the opinion of the working classes in India and the Reform Report must be judged in the light of his expositions! What his pretences to-morrow are going to be, we dare not predict. Anyway, now he is a sound Socialist—when dealing with India!

Solved at Last!

"The Englishman" is rather hard on "The Bengalee," because the latter complains too much about the cloth distress in Bengal. For, in the view of "The Englishman," there is a simple solution for the difficulties of poor Bengalees. The shortage of dhoties "could apparently be got over by wearing a smaller garment." There is at least originality in the design. But we would like to know whether in a period of cloth distress severe enough to affect the class which "The Englishman" represents, they would be attracted by the proposal that trousers and skirts should be reduced in length. The distress of the poor is causing universal misery and it is absurd to belittle it by offering jocular suggestions for getting out of the difficulty. Callousness could not go further.

A Scandal.

We published a letter from a correspondent on Monday in which it was stated that "some five clerks of a spinning mill in Lower Parel under the agency of a well-known Indian firm attended the Congress as delegates and volunteers" and that "the Manager dismissed them for taking part in the proceedings of the Extremists." If the story is accurate, it is an amazing scandal. What business is it of the Manager of a spinning mill to look after the political associations of his subordinates and dismify them if, in his view, the Congress is an abomination? It is a disgrace to that such wanton persecution of subordinates should be tolerated in any institution, let alone a spinning mill.

GERMAN STAND ON HINDENBURG LINE.

RECRUDESCENCE OF BATTLE IMMINENT.

ARTILLERY DUEL ALREADY RAGING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

The Allies' progress is slackening as they approach the Hindenburg line, but a recrudescence of the battle seems imminent. An artillery duel is already raging. It is more and more doubtful whether the Germans possess sufficient numbers to avoid a further retreat.

FRENCH CAPTURE LIEZ.

MENACE TO LA FERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

PARIS.—Experts are of opinion that although the rate of advance is slackening, in no way it implies stagnation. Further surprises may be expected.

The French capture of the ancient fort of Liez further menaces La Fere which it dominates from a distance of five kilometres.

ATTACK W. OF GOUZEACOURT REPULSED.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-30 p.m. Sept. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

A British communiqué says the enemy launched a second counter-attack against our new positions westward of Gouzeaucourt but was completely repulsed. Our line was advanced during the night southward of Havrincourt. We also progressed northeastward of Neuve Chapelle and westward and northward of Armentieres.

GIBERCOURT CAPTURED

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED IN ARGONNE AND VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-45 p.m. Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

A French communiqué says east of the Crozat canal we captured Gibercourt and advanced in the direction of Henancourt and Essigny-le-Grand. South of the Ailette we beat back two counter-attacks in the region of Nanteuil-la-Fosse.

Enemy raids in the Argonne and the Vosges were repulsed.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY S. OF SCARPE.

DIFFICULT GOING ON SLOPPY GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the British front is now liquid in the literal sense. However, we are pursuing the enemy across a fairly high rolling country in most places and although the artificially flooded area south of the Scarpe and on the southern fringe of the old Somme battlefield is so bad as to be largely impassable, yet between these limits the going is still feasible, if uncomfortably sloppy.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON LYS FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-50 a.m., Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

A British communiqué says except for local fighting in the Epehy and Gouzeaucourt sectors where we secured prisoners there is nothing to report from the battle-front south of the Scarpe. On the Lys front we made slight progress north-east of Neuve Chapelle and west of Armentieres.

Storms continue.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE.

FIGHTING ALONG ST. QUENTIN-LA FERE ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11, 1-15 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Between the Somme and the Oise our troops progressed despite sharp resistance. We advanced beyond Hinancourt and repulsed a counter-attack debouching from Essigny-le-Grand. Fighting occurred along the St. Quentin-La Fere road. We occupy Travecy village. South of the Oise we threw back several counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux.

During August in the day time 269 tons of bombs were dropped on objectives in the battlefields between the Somme and the Aisne, while night bombers attacking railway stations and communications dropped 362 tons. 280 enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 66 enemy balloons were destroyed.

PROGRESS BETWEEN ST. QUENTIN AND OISE

ENEMY TOUGHLY RESISTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this afternoon, says:—Despite the hindrance of the wind and rainstorms yesterday, further considerable progress was made between St. Quentin and the Oise. We are closing in on Essigny-le-Grand village. The enemy is toughly resisting on the line of Essigny-le-Grand-Hinancourt. Further south, our patrols are progressing without serious opposition in the direction of Yravesy well in touch with the Hindenburg positions on the bank of the Oise-Sanbre canal. South of the Ailette the enemy's artillery and machine-gun resistance is becoming steadily heavier.

OUR TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF HEROIC SERVICES

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

Field-Marshal Haig has issued the following order of the day to the troops in France:

"A month has now passed since the British armies after successfully withstanding all the enemy's attacks once more took the offensive in their turn. In that short space of time by a series of brilliant executed actions our troops have repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last Spring. What happened on the British front happened also on the front of the Allies. Less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, designed to cut the Allied front in two Allied armies, everywhere to-day are advancing victoriously side by side over the same battlefields on which they by the courage and steadfastness of the defence broke the enemy's assaults. Yet more has been done. Already we have pressed beyond the old battlelines of 1917 and have made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defences.

In this glorious accomplishment all the ranks of all arms and services of the British armies in France have done their part in a most worthy and honourable manner. The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks' fighting speaks for the magnitude of your effort and the magnificence of your achievement. My thanks ar due to all ranks of the fighting forces for their indomitable spirit in the defence and boldness in attack, to all commanders and their staff officers under whose able direction such great results were achieved and to all those whose unsparing labours behind the actual fighting line contributed essentially to our common success. To have commanded this splendid army which at a time of grave crisis has so nobly done its duty fills me with pride. We have passed through many dark days together, but please God, these will never return. The enemy has now spent his effort and I rely confidently on each one of you to turn to the full advantage the opportunity which your skill, courage and resolution created."

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED IN EPHEY WOOD.

A RECORD OF THE WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring this evening, says:—

In the Ephey Wood region our advance guards attacked the enemy outposts this morning, forced the enemy into rearguard fighting and advanced our line.

A captured order shows most clearly that the direction of the military movements has lately left much to be desired. It is admitted that many serious blocks and delays have resulted from our attacks.

The inclement weather has impeded our aerial activity. In one day's recent fighting, we dropped nine big bombs and 722 smaller ones and fired 44,350 rounds into battery positions, machine-gun emplacements etc. We destroyed two enemy balloons and crashed or drove down sixteen aeroplanes.

ST. QUENTIN OUTFLANKED.

ST. GOBAIN THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Seppt. 12.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says: Travecy is on the right bank of the Oise, three kilometres North of La Fere and a same distance east of the fort of Liez, while iHinancourt is between Clastres and Moy. We are outflanking St. Quentin from south and threatening to take the St. Gobain mountain mass in the reverse having recovered excellent positions, which we occupied prior to German offensives at the beginning of the year. Bad weather is hampering operations on a great scale and is especially hampering the aviation.

MARSHALL FOCH'S COUNTER OFFENSIVE.

GENERAL FREYTAG ON GERMAN POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

General Freytag-Loringhoven, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, in his lecture in Berlin, after declaring that Germany had been in much more serious situations, said that the positions which the Germans occupied prior to Marshall Foche's counter-offensive were the result of an abortive German offensive and therefore were unsuitable for defence, the aim of which was effective economising of the forces, as the positions were not properly consolidated. General Freytag concluded with the customary appeal to the people to stand fast and trust the army.

ALLIED ADVANCE TOWARDS AMUR.

ENEMY'S STRONGLY DEFENDED POSITIONS.

HIS TROOPS DESERTING IN BAIKAL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon Sept. 11.

A telegram from Tokio dated September 3rd says it is semi-officially stated that the Allies when advancing towards the Amur must reckon with over ten enemy gunboats also with 19,000 enemy east of Blagoveschensk, who hold strongly defended positions at Habalovsk. According to prisoners, the enemy in the Baikal region on hearing that the Japanese were advancing from Manchuli became demoralised and are deserting.

COMMUNICATION WITH IRKUTSK ESTABLISHED.

JAPANESE ASSUME MILITARY CONTROL OF A RAILWAY LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon Sept. 11.

A telegram from Vladivostok dated September 4th says communication has been completely established with Irkutsk. The enemy has scattered and it would not be surprising to find he has dissolved into non combatant groups intent only on seeking an amnesty from the Allies. The railway between Vladivostok and Perm is apparently in friendly hands.

The Japanese have assumed the military control of the lines between Peking and Hsushihohang.

REFORMED RUSSIAN FRONT.

EXPLOIT OF WEST SIBERIANS AND CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

A telegram from Vladivostok says the Japanese expedition at Habarovsk pales into insignificance compared with the unexpected exploit of the West Siberians and the Czecho-Slovaks in bursting through because Bolshevism at Blagovestchensk and Khabarovsk is cut off from the West and will die a natural death. Thus the realisation of a reformed Russian front is brought nearer.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN SIBERIA.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIST'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

Writing in the "Petit Journal" M. Gerard, ex-French Ambassador in Tokio, brings out with straightforwardness and clearness Japan's attitude in all her agreements, notably with China, concerning intervention in Siberia. He pays a tribute to the high valour of Kikugootani Makeuchi and the Japanese diplomatic and technical delegates. He remarks that Russia having root in Asia, the Entente's action from the East is the best means for restoring Russia to the Russians.

"A PERMANENT DANGER TO PEACE."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF COLONIES BEING RESTORED TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

Commenting on the pan-German propaganda for a great German Empire in Africa the "New York Times" says:—"Knowing Germany's cruelties to the natives and her military exploitation of her colonies, knowing what a detestable neighbour and sower of sedition she is and knowing that her occupation of the African ports and sea routes would be a permanent danger to peace, is a restoration of the German colonies likely to commend itself to a free world?"

AIR-RAIDS ON BRUGES AND OSTEND.

DOCKS AND WORKSHOPS HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

The Admiralty reports that the Royal Air Force co-operating with the Navy from July 1st to September attacked the submarine shelters and workshops at Bruges on four occasions and obtained direct hits. They also attacked the Ostend docks and the coastal motor boat depot at Blankenberge with good results and large fires were started. Our day-bombers dropped fourteen tons of bombs. One machine did not return. In air fighting ten hostile machines were brought down and nine driven down out of control. Three British are missing.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

A wireless German official message says:—The enemy captured minor trench sections north of Mercken and north-east of Ypres.

GERMAN EXACTIONS FROM RUSSIA.

HEAVY INDEMNITIES.

CAUCASUS TO BE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin gives the details of the Germano-Russian supplementary treaties which have been signed. They provide without delay for the appointment of delimitation commissions with a provision of neutral zones. Germany undertakes not to support the formation of independent Russian states and Russia renounces the sovereignty over Esthonia and Livonia and receives free harbour zones at Reval, Riga and Windau. Germany retains the occupation of the Caucasus and Russia agrees to the German recognition of the independence of Georgia and promises to supply Germany with one-quarter of the Baku oil supplies.

Russia pays Germany six milliards of marks for indemnification of individual German's losses subject to counter-claims, of which one and half milliards are payable in five monthly instalments, partly in gold and partly in notes, one milliard in merchandise spread over eighteen months, two and half milliards in German bonds before December 31st and one milliard by a subsequent agreement.

The Turkish press protests against the German arrangement regarding the Caucasus and Georgia and strongly criticises the fact that the treaty was concluded without consulting Turkey.

HORRORS IN RUSSIA.

THIRTY-FOUR MORE EXECUTIONS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

A Russian wireless communiqué announces that a further thirty-five executions have taken place comprising the White Guard officers, five of the late Tsar's ex-ministers, including Khostoff and Protopopoff and the priest Vostorgoff.

GERMAN NAVAL STAFF.

RETIRE TO HEADQUARTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Seppt. 12.

AMSTERDAM.—A Message from Berlin states that Admiral Scheer and Naval and War Staff have gone to stay permanently at the German Main Headquarters.

AMERICAN WAR SECRETARY

ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Seppt. 12.

PARIS.—Mr. Baker, American Secretary for War, has arrived in Paris.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

The new President of China, is a cultured representative of old school and exemplifies the hopes of the moderate party. He represents a compromise between the militarists, the reactionaries and the progressives.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

RESULT OF A COLLISION IN FOG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

The Admiralty states that a British destroyer was sunk on Sunday night as the result of a collision in fog. There were no casualties.

CANADA'S FINANCE.

INCREASED REVENUE OF 12 MILLIONS DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

OTTAWA.—A statement of the finance department shows that there was an increase of over twelve million dollars in the revenues of the Dominion during the first five months of the current fiscal year. The war expenditure for August totalled 11,571,723 dollars.

SERIOUS FOOD RIOT AT VILLACH.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS PLUNDERED BY WOMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 11.

ZURICH.—According to a severely censored message from Vienna a serious food riot broke out at Villach. Hundreds of women plundered the butchers' shops. The police and the military were momentarily powerless. Martial law is stated to have been proclaimed.

CZERNIN ON GERMAN ATTITUDE

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WAR AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—Writing in the "Neue Freie Presse" Czernin declares that the British are convinced that peace is impossible as long as Germany is unwilling to substitute arbitration for force. The League of Nations, which the Entente statesmen contemplate, is intended to ensure the Entente predominance, therefore it is inacceptable, but the idea of a League of Nations is ripening. He concludes by declaring that the war as a political weapon must be combated.

"AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CALM EXCHANGE OF VIEWS"

BURIAN'S APPEAL FOR DIRECT DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—Baron Burian the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a strongly pacifist speech to the German journalists visiting Vienna, contended that the belligerents' efforts to attain their respective war aims did not justify the huge sacrifices which were still necessary. He, therefore, suggested that the adversaries should provide an opportunity for a calm exchange of views. He believed that some sort of direct informative discussion was possible, which would in no way be peace negotiations and he exhorted the pressmen to cultivate this view.

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENT.

PREMIERSHIP FOR CZERNIN!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian press commenting on Count Czernin's remarkable article favouring arbitration and general disarmament says that the article was inspired by Emperor Karl. Moreover, it is added that the Count will soon be either Premier or Foreign Secretary.

PEACE TALK IN GERMAN PRESS.

RUMOURED CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Seppt. 12.

Events on the Western front are beginning to react in Germany as anticipated. The Pan-Germans are again receding to the background and much space is given in the press to the utterances like those of Count Burian and Count Czernin.

The press talks significantly of the immence of a peace offensive and voices rumours as to the changes in the Government, such as that Solf will succeed Count Hertling with Erzberger author of the Reichstag peace resolution in 1917 and Socialist Scheidemann as colloagues.

The British press commenting on the above emphasises the change of spirit in Berlin and dwells on the fact that Germany must except to be judged by deeds not by words. The Press says there can be no peace while the outrageous treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bukharest remain.

THE NEW DUTCH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

HAGUE.—The new Dutch Cabinet is Conservative and Roman Catholic.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., Sept. 12.

HAGUE.—The New Cabinet includes the ex-Premier, Heemskerck, as Minister of Justice, and Van Ysselsteyn as Minister of Labour. In the interest of homogeneity policy the Premier will be assisted by a high official to be appointed later who will deal with questions affecting the policy which do not require direct decisions of the whole Cabinet.

AMERICA'S DELAYED ENTRY INTO WAR.

LABOUR'S ASSURANCE TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 11.

Speaking at a luncheon in the Savoy Hotel given to himself and members of the American Labour Mission Mr. Gompers, referring to America's delayed entry into the war, said that President Wilson's wisdom in that connection far outbalanced all else. Three weeks before the President's historic indictment in March 1917 against the German militarism, the American Labour leaders met and unanimously pledged their united and devoted support in peace or in war. Mr. Gompers claimed that this epoch-making decision influenced President Wilson's subsequent action.

Amidst rousing cheers he declared:—"Men and women of our Allied Democracy, we are with you in this fight to the finish. We will give all our man-power, all the wealth and make every sacrifice in order to secure a triumphant ending."

INDIAN LABOUR IN CROWN COLONIES.

CANCELLATION OF INDENTURE URGED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

At to-day's Imperial Council meeting the Hon. Pandit Malaviya moved:—

"That the Government of India should move the Secretary of State for India to negotiate with the Crown Colonies concerning the early release of those Indian labourers whose indentures have not expired."

He said this was no mere sentiment but a practical question. Lord Carmichael, while presiding over Mr. Polak's lecture, had emphasised the fact. The speaker, continuing, pointed out that contracts were already broken from the side of the Fiji Government and that they were not sending out men and women who had finished their indentures on account of shortage of ships, and that their passages were held up. Detailing his arguments, he read extracts from the excellent reports of Mr. Andrews, who visited Fiji last year for the second time. The speaker paid eloquent tributes to him and Mr. Pearson and urged that the Government of India should take the right view and stop the system. He alluded to serious crimes in the coolie lines and he said these should not be allowed to continue. The talk of Imperial partnership was of no use when these things continued.

SIR G. BANIE'S REPLY.

Sir G. Barnes, speaking on the Indentured Emigration resolution, said:—The Hon. member by his resolution asks the Government of India to negotiate for the release from their indentures of the Indian labourers at present in the Crown Colonies. At the outset, I must point out that anything like real negotiation is a difficult matter when, as the case is, the only *quid pro quo* that would really appeal to the sugar planting companies is the hope of more labour from India and this precisely what we do not wish to offer. I will return to this point later. The position in Fiji is, as my Hon. friend well knows, that these labourers have bound themselves by a contract to serve for a term of five years, at the end of which term they have the right to return to India and after a ten years' continuous residence, five of which have been working years, they are entitled to a free passage back to India at the expense of the planters, who also, of course, have paid for the cost of their importation. I should like to tell the Hon. member that we have not waited for his resolution to do what was practicable with regard to Fiji, which Colony, I think, he has principally in mind. Our information regarding the position there is much more complete than in the case of the other Crown Colonies where indeed, owing to the existence of a much larger settled Indian population, the evils existing in the case of Fiji are so far as we know, much less marked.

MR. ANDREWS' SUGGESTIONS.

Last March His Excellency the Viceroy, who, as every member of this Council knows, has taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the labourers in Fiji, saw Mr. Andrews on his return from Fiji and invited him to submit a written statement containing any suggestions he had to make. Mr. Andrews accordingly submitted a memorandum, in which he suggested (1) that the last remaining years of those still under Indenture be closed down at the earliest possible date; (2) that at the mill centres the cooly lines be reconstructed so as to give privacy and separateness to the married labourers; (3) that at the mill centres the hospitals be placed under the supervision of a resident matron; (4) That in future appointments no young, unmarried overseer be placed in charge of field gangs of Indian women; (5) that in future appointments a young unmarried hospital assistant be placed in charge of an Indian hospital where there is no matron; (6) that an Indian married woman whose husband's indenture has expired should be allowed to commute; and (7) that no child in the cooly lines shall be compelled on reaching the age of 15 to serve under indenture without his or her own will and consent. The memorandum containing these suggestions was sent by his Excellency on the 13th April last to the Governor of Fiji, who was begged to give his personal attention to the points raised by Mr. Andrews. His Excellency also drew special attention in his letter to the moral condition of the labourers as acknowledged in an official paper of the Fiji Government and urged that this publication furnished a very sufficient justification for regarding the existing state of things as demanding prompt remedial measures.

FIJI GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

An answer to this letter has just been received through the Secretary of State for India, in which he tells us that the Secretary of State for the Colonies agrees that either points (2) to (5) of Mr. Andrews' memorandum must be carried out of the labourers released from indenture and with regard to points (6) and (7) the Colonial Office are willing to amend the law with the object of giving unconditional right to commutation if it is found that sections 2 and 6 Ordinance No. 28 of 1917 is inadequate. This seems to us a satisfactory advance and, I hope, will be looked at in the same light by the Hon. Pandit and by the members of this Council. We know also that the lot of the labourers in Fiji has been in many other respects greatly improved. Imprisonment as a substantive punishment for strictly labour offences has been expunged from the Immigration ordinances and an assurance

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

DEBATE ON ARMS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The adjourned meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding.

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

After interpellations, on the motion of Sir William Meyer the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill was taken into consideration. He said it was a war measure for the period of the war and six months after. There was no criticism offered when it was introduced.

Mr. Sarma said having regard to the information at his disposal he could not give his assent to the Bill. He wanted more information before he could intelligently vote and pointed out that mere publication of the fact of silver being held in reserve in the United States would not inspire confidence. Was it then necessary to fulfil the statutory requirements? He discussed the currency position in India and said before the war the currency amounted to 68 crores and now it amounted to 130 crores. Recently confidence in note circulation has been slightly shaken and nothing should be done to impair it further.

Sir William Meyer said Mr. Sarma did not distinguish the difference between metallic and paper currency and said the material change that had been made was not in the departure of principle but method. The assumption that they could increase their investment in silver in the United States was erroneous, as they could not do so without coming before the Council. The fact of holding silver which would be coming out might assist in meeting the temporary situation. Public confidence was increasing.

The Bill was put to the vote and passed.

GOLD COINAGE BILL.

Sir William Meyer next moved that the Gold Coinage Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. It was the only measure on which no criticism was received. The Bill was passed.

ENEMY TRADING ORDERS VALIDATING BILL.

On the motion of Sir George Barnes the Enemy Trading Orders Validation Bill was considered and passed.

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN ARMY ACT.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Army (Suspensions of Sententences) Act of 1917 said the Bill made no departure and amended 15 of the Indian Army Act and several consequential changes.

Pandit Malaviya raised the question of flogging, which was ruled out of order as outside the Bill before the Council.

AMENDMENT OF I. D. F. ACT.

His Excellency next introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917 and explained that men over fifty years were anxious to serve in the Indian Defence Force and Government had decided to give them a chance for general and local service and suitable rules would be framed. His Excellency pointed out that the number would not be large.

INDIAN COMPANIES FOREIGN INTERESTS BILL.

Sir George Barnes introducing the Indian Companies Foreign Interests Bill explained that it closely followed the lines of the English Act. Certain companies operating in this country that were reconstituted with the approval of the Government of India should be restrained from altering the articles of association in such a way as to bring them under the control of foreign interests. The Bill was introduced.

COTTON CLOTH BILL.

Sir George Barnes referring the Cotton Cloth Bill to a select committee said that when he introduced it on September 4th opinions were expressed for the select committee and he was glad to be able to meet their wishes.

Both Mr. Jinnah and Sir Fazulbhoy and Currimbhoy supported the motion for select committee, but reserved full rights of criticism.

Mr. Jinnah said he still opposed the principles of the Bill and reserved the right to oppose it even after it emerged from the Select Committee.

Pandit Malaviya wanted to know if the Government of India had considered the question of imported cloth and also the imposition of export duty on cotton.

Sir George Barnes replied that they had considered these questions.

The Bill was next referred to a Select Committee.

LAND ACQUISITION BILL.

Mr. Patel introduced his Land Asquisition Bill and explained that his Bill would restore the right of appeal to High Court and also to the Privy Council. He alluded to section 16 of Bombay Civil Courts Act and cited cases of Nathubhai vs. Manoharadas Ahmedbhoy and Waman, and Rangoon Batatamey Co. vs. Collector, Rangoon.

Mr. Shafi supported the motion and said that the Bill removed a glaring defect in the law.

Sir Claude Hill said the Government was quite ready to admit the Bill on the understanding that the mover agreed not to proceed further with the Bill till the opinion of local Governments and public bodies was received. The principles underlying the Bill required careful consideration.

Mr. Patel having agreed to this proposal the Bill was introduced.

INDIAN ARMS ACT.

Mr. Khaparde moved that the Indian Arms Act be so modified as to bring it into line with the English legislation on the subject. He reminded the Council that this was discussed at the Delhi Conference and questions were recently asked by Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Patel. Since time immemoral in England everybody had the right to carry arms and modifications had been made from time to time and that no less than six statutes were in existence on the subject ending with Edward VII. Although the right was reserved, in England everybody had the right to carry arms unless otherwise directed; but in India nobody was to carry arms without permission. This was the fundamental difference and influenced the question of right of private defence. The provision in the Penal Code for carrying arms was neutralised by the fact that people were not allowed to carry arms as a matter of right. He alluded to the depredations of burglars and robbers and also those caused by wild animals which demanded relaxation of the law. Facilities for obtaining licenses in England through Post Office were easy enough and he contrasted them with the procedure in India, which he characterised as cumbersome.

MR. KINCAID'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Kincaid, opposing the resolution, referred to the Mutiny period and pointed out that the Arms Act was passed in 1860 and since then there had been no trouble. If the Arms Act had been passed earlier, there would have been no risings. He alluded to a recent trouble of a Mamlatdar in Ahmedabad district. He cast no aspersion on Indian loyalty, when he said that so long as the war lasted no change should be made in the existing law. When a nation was armed the chances of any kind of trouble spreading swift were very great.

SIR W. VINCENT DEFINES GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir William Vincent welcomed the resolution, as it afforded an opportunity to explain what the Government attitude was with regard to this question; and not only some non-officials, at least one official misunderstood the object of the Arms Act. The real difficulty was the inherent difficulty to maintain law and order in a big country like India inhabitated by so many races and creeds. This measure was to a certain extent necessitated by the rising of 1857. When the Act of 1860 was passed it was afterwards found that large gangs were importing arms and a further necessity of an amendment was felt. The speaker quoted Sir Henry Maine in support of his contention. He said Mr. Khaparde was not strictly correct in saying that every man had the right to carry arms in England. Sir William Vincent disclaimed that he had favoured assimilation of the Indian Arms Act with that of the English Act. He was in favour of a modification consistent with the public safety and was in favour of the abolition of racial bar. He spoke of the experience of his own province about the issue of arms for self- protection to cultivators with very indifferent results in Bengal. It was successful in Bengal when extension was possible. If the resolution was accepted, every criminal and every goonda would secure arms. In England the conditions were different, when the necessity of resorting to force to settle a quarrel was not common and the realisation of civil responsibility was great. It would be unsafe to grant free possession of arms in all parts of India. He alluded to the condition of the Punjab in 1915 and Arrah in 1917 and also of Barisal. He asked the Council to consider seriously whether it would be safe to issue arms to all on purchase of licenses, as it would enhance the power of the evil portion of the population. It was well illustrated by the publication of the Rowlatt Committee's Report. Similarly the Germans had made a great effort to win the support of the disaffected portion. and made efforts to import arms.

CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED.

Coming to constructive proposals, Sir William Vincent announced (1) the abolition of racial distinction and (2) facilities for issue of licenses to men of prescribed class. The Local Governments had not fully reported and he was unable to deal in greator detail. He would convene a conference, when that will be discussed.

MR. BANERJEA DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Banerjea said if he understood the Home Member his idea was to convene a conference of officials and non-officials to discuss the Arms Act. He would like to suggest that the present debate be adjourned to facilitate discussion on the subject when Government proposals were formulated.

Sir William Vincent said he could not accept the suggestion though the Government had some intention on the subject. Government would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Banerjea said he was disappointed with the attitude of the Government. They were looking forward to the fulfilment of the assurance already given. God only knew how long it would take to give effect to Government's intentions.

SIR E. MACLAGAN'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Edward Maclagan said that Mr. Fagan wanted to speak, but he was laid up with fever, so he would make some observations. He was in favour of the remarks of Mr. Banerjea, but the resolution was different. As regards the Punjab, he said that if a typical Punjabi were asked he would not look at the questions in the same way as the hon. mover did. In the Punjab the interval between thought and action was short and the possession of arms would lead to difficulties. A further difficulty was what would happen when large numbers of people were coming back from the war? Would it be wise to let them have free access to arms? A further point has been urged that allowing people to bear arms would create the martial spirit, but he doubted it. In the Native States people bore arms. but the recruiting was no better. Sir Edward criticised the position of the criminal and predatory tribes.

Discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned till the 18th instant.

GROUND RAZORS & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As 8 each. New Handles Re. 1 each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEW & Co., 88, Medows St., Op. Tarapore wala, Bombay.

IMDIAN LABOUR IN CROWN COLONIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

has been received that in none of the Colonies are emigrants employed on work repellent to their caste ideas or religious beliefs.

EDUCATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There are already some improvements in the educational arrangements for the children of Indian emigrants in Fiji. Not only are most of the state-aided schools now open to them, but some of the mill-owners have entered into arrangements with certain Missionary bodies, by which in consideration of donations received from the mills the latter have undertaken to teach the Indian emigrants at the mill centres concerned. I may add that the Fiji Government are now in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the importation of efficient teachers for the Indian schools in Fiji. The constitution of the Legislative Council in Fiji has been modified by the addition of a seat which may be filled by any provided he is a British subject and does not hold a public office. An ex-indentured Indian named Badri Maharaj, who had acquired considerable property in the colony, has been accordingly appointed to the Council. This man, who has been elected to the Council, is not at all alone in having succeeded in becoming a considerable landowner after having been an indentured labourer and this speaks much for the grit and perseverance of the Indians who have emigrated.

HEALTH OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

So far as health is concerned, for those who have made Fiji their home there seems much to be said, for Mr. Andrews writes, "More and more it has been borne in upon me by what I have seen that Fiji as far as conditions provided by nature are concerned is a good place for Indians to live in. Those who have settled there have told me again and again what a splendid climate it is. It is surprising to see the change which has over the physical growth of the people in a place like Nadi on the north of the main island—the breadth of shoulder in the growing lads and their increased stature. The burden of malaria, which has pressed so heavily on the villagers of Northern India is entirely relieved."

But to return to the reforms which have been made last year an Act was passed in Fiji to make provision for the purchase of land within the colony for purposes of Indian settlement. A new marriage law was last year passed in Fiji, providnig for the appointment of Indian priests as marriage officers and the registration of Indian marriages by them without making it compulsory, so far as the party to the marriage is concerned. Married labourers are now said to be provided with separate quarters. This, however, I only know from a newspaper report. We have not as yet any official information on the subject. All this seems to me to show a substantial advance in a comparatively short time and may all be said to be the result of pressure exercised by the Government of India.

REPATRIATION.

With regard to the cancellation of indentures, my hon. friend knows that the planters in Fiji and, I think, in the other crown colonies also are so anxious to get more Indian labour for the sugar plantations that they offered to cancel all existing indentures if the Government of India were willing to accept the scheme of assisted emigration which was put forward at the London Conference. This scheme, it must be freely acknowledged, was an immense improvement on the old indentured system, but the Government has never accepted it, because they believed that it was not acceptable to public opinion in India and I imagine that the Hon. Pandit does not suggest that the scheme ought to be accepted in order to secure the cancellation of the outstanding indentures. Even if it were possible to secure the cancellation of the existing contracts, I must point out that it would be impossible with the present shortage of shipping to provide vessels for the return of the labourers to India, for it seems quite clear that all the shipping available will for some time to come be needed for purposes directly or indirectly connected with the war, on the issue of which the welfare of this country and a large part of the world depends. With regard to those labourers who have already earned their right to repatriation, the Colonial Governments are without doubt unable at the present moment to fulfil their contracts, because they are unable to get the ships, but my hon. friend may feel assured that no colony will repudiate any liability it has undertaken to repatriate time-expired emigrants and if such a contingency ever arose—which we regard as not only unlikely but out of question—the Government of India will be ready to make the strongest representation on the subject. If the Hon. Pandit really feels any doubt on this subject, I see no objection to asking the Fiji Government or the Government of any other Colony that no labourer shall be prejudiced by being unable owing to the shortage of shipping to claim his return voyage within the specified time, which in the case of Fiji is two years after the right to repartriation has arisen.

AUSTRALIAN LADIES' SOLICITUDE.

The hon. member has quoted Mr. Andrews and so have I and I should like to quote him again. He wrote to me a few days ago saying that his latest news from Fiji was as he described it "distinctly encouraging." The public of the Dominion of Australia, where the sugar companies operating in Fiji are mainly if not entirely domiciled, he says, has taken up the question of the treatment of the Indian women and as a result one of these Australian sugar companies, namely the Melbourne Trust, has already sent a fully qualified matron for that company's hospital. I think that this Council will be interested to know of this instance of goodwill and fellow-feeling between the people of the Dominion of Australia and the people of India. Another instance of the same fellow-feeling is to be found in a letter from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Western Australia to Mrs. J. B. Petit of Bombay, who headed a deputation of the women of India to H. E. the Viceroy in Delhi last year, a copy of which she has been good enough to send to his Excellency. This letter says, "We are glad to be able to report to you that two of our West Australian women are already on their way to Fiji to help, one as a teacher and the other as a nurse." Another letter from the Women's Service Guild says, "We are about two thousand miles way from Sydney, where a large deputation representing most of the women's organizations in Australia, including our own, waited on the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, asking for certain reforms in connection with the conditions under which Indian people are working on that company's plantation in Fiji. We are hopeful that some good will result from this deputation and we do not intend to let the matter drop. Two of our members have volunteered to go to Fiji to help the Indian people and we hope they will keep us in touch with what is going on there. We women feel akin to the spirit of the motive that has prompted you to take action on behalf of the Indian women in Fiji and recognise it as part of an evolutionary process which is sweeping through the world and prompting women in every land to join hands and work for the uplift of the human race."

I have tried, Sir, to give the hon. member and this Council all the information that I can. He will see that we are not only willing to open negotiations with regard to the emigrants to Fiji but opened them some months ago. He may rest assured that we are watching this question with the greatest care and will leave no stone unturned to secure the well-being of the Indians who have emigrated to Fiji.

RESOLUTION CONFINED TO FIJI.

Pandit Malaviya said that after listening to Sir George Barnes he would admit that substantial advance had been made. He pressed for compensation for failure of repatriation and that facilities should be given to buy up commutation of indenture. He also urged the raising of wages.

When the motion was put to the meeting, Sir George Barnes said that he had accepted the resolution as far as Fiji was concerned. Pandit Malaviya accepted this and accordingly amended the resolution, confirming the recommendations to Fiji, which was put to the meeting and carried.

RESULT OF DIVISION.

The following is the result of the division on Sir William Meyer's resolution on the proposed further financial contribution to the Home Government. Those voting for it were, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Dr. Sapru, Raja Rampal Singh, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Hogg, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Sitanath Roy, Mr. Ironside, the Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Raja of Kanika, Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sardar Sunder Singh, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mr. Shaffi, Mr. Shukul and Mr. Asad Ali. Those who voted against it were Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Patel, Mr. Sarma, and Mr. Ayengar. Mr. Jinnah abstained from voting.

ARREST OF A CORPORAL.

FOR ALLEGED DISORDERLINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Lieut.-Col. Dwane, Officer Commanding, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Rifles, held an enquiry on Saturday at the Egmore Police Court touching the arrest of Corporal Drewit of M. and S. M. Rifles by Sub-Inspector Hankinson. It was alleged that on the evening of the 2nd instant after the match between the M and S. M. Rifles (A) and the Medical College (A) before the spectators had left the enclosure at Chepauk, some of the M and S. M. supporters while going out found some supporter of the other contesting team escorting some ladies out. The M and S. M. Rifles men attempted to jostle the ladies and Mr. Connelly, Headmaster, Bishop Corries High School, while protecting the ladies from the crowd, was struck on the head with a stick. Sub-Inspector Hankinson rushed into the crowd and arrested Corporal Drewit, one of the assailants, and thus, it is alleged, averted what might have been a big fracas.

Several witnesses were examined including Messrs. Connelly and Chapman, Sergeant Hart and Sub-Inspectors Perrin and Hankinson. The Commanding Officer after recording the evidence promised to pass orders.

BURMA GOVT. AND REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The "Rangoon Times" states that the local Government has informed the paper that the date of the publication of the Government's reform proposals for Burma is not yet available and points out that the L. G. promised that the scheme would be open to discussion and criticism for which only six weeks remain.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE SECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Applications for war bonds through the Post Office received up to the 31st August last number thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-one for a total value of rupees eighty-two lakhs, twelve thousand seven hundred. The sales of war bonds at banks and Government offices up to the 9th September last amounted to Rs. 38,88,72,300; the principal provincial distribution being Bengal, Rs. 15,42,75,200; Bombay, Rs. 11,34,65,400; Madras, Rs. 2,55,41,800; the Punjab, Rs. 2,49,77,700; the United Provinces, Rs. 2,34,15,800; and Burma Rs. 1,33,09,200.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning it was found that owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing in certain parts of the town Marwari brokers had not put in their appearance and consequently it was decided to close down the market and no business was undertaken.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON MIDDLE PIAVE.

ITALIANS REPULSE HOSTILE ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-0 a.m., Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

An Italian communiqué says: In the Dosso Cassino region northwards of Maltissimo repeated attempted hostile attacks failed under our fire. The enemy suffered sensible losses. We carried out a raid in Alano basin.

Northward of Grappa and also on the middle Piave there has been most active artillery fire and reconnoitring.

We exploded a large enemy dump at Zugnatorta.

HAVILDAR KISHEN SINGH.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

The "Gazette" contains, the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Havildar Kisen Singh of Hangkong-Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery. When the officer of his section was wounded he took his place and though subsequently slightly wounded himself performed duties thoroughly and capably. His cheerfulness and efficiency were a fine example and greatly contributed to the success of the action.

SERBIAN DECORATIONS.

ORDER OF KARA GEORG TO FIELD-MARSHALS FRENCH AND HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

The King of Serbia has awarded the Order of Kara Georg of First Class with swords to Field-Marshals French and Haig, the Order of the White Eagle of First Class with swords to General Sir William Robertson and General Sir Edmund Allenby, Second Class to Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Keogh and Third Class with swords to colonel R. A. Steel.

MUTINY AMONG GERMAN SUBMARINE CREWS.

A PAPER'S SHARP REPLY TO THE LEGATION PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

STOCKHOLM.—The "Handelstidning" sharply replies to the protest of the German Legation against the reports of mutiny among the German submarine crews. The paper declares that it will not submit to the German dictation and points out that there has already been one mutiny in the German fleet.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

"MUST BE REINFORCED FROM PULPIT".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

A "C. and M. Gazette" cable states:—

London, Sept. 8:—According to the "Taegliche Rundschau," Admiral Hintze has written to a clergyman that confidence in a victorious issue must be reinforced from the pulpit.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

CAIRO.—The condition of the cotton crop in Lower Egypt is 99 per cent. and in Upper Egypt 102 per cent. of normal. The damage done by the cotton worm is practically nil, while the pink and common bollworm attack is only moderate. The crop is promising well.

FRENCH DEPUTY'S DEATH FROM WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-5 a.m., Sept. 12.

The Deputy for Maine-et-Loire, M. Gaston Dumesnil, died of wounds yesterday.

(Continued from column 6.)

strive for and attain to that freedom which is in accord with Her own traditions of the fact, and he will be pleased to insist it in past and Her own immutable power to realise Herself. Your ignorance of the Indian Mind disqualifies you to guide Her in meeting the evolutionary call of her own expanding spirit of Life. Her sons one and all know and ask, 'Is this Dharma?' You have failed to understand her Dharma. Let Her fulfil Her own destiny. The proposed reforms when introduced are sure to be misunderstood by the great mass of the people who are not so ignorant as you seem to think. The authors of the Reform Report and the authorities who act on the basis of that report will only succeed in raising a hornet's nest around their head in due time and nothing more. This is the warning voice of Bharata Mata which those who care take heed!"

C. V. SWAMINATHA IYER, K.S.S.A.

VERDICT OF THE INDIAN MIND.

Continued from Page 5.

sadhus, yogis, mahathmas, philosophers and the like. The life of India has displayed itself in all activities. It has meditated both as the man of religion and of philosophy but it has also worked in every sphere of activity. There have been the splendid courts of great kingdoms and empires, skilful administration (Rajadharma) practical autonomies of village and communal life (Prajadharma), prowess in war and in the chase, scientific work, a world commerce and prosperous agriculture, a monumental and sumptuous art (where can we find stronger and more brilliant colour?) and a life of poetry, emotion and passion both written and loved. It is significant of the variety of life that the same land of ascetic austerity produced the Kama Shastra and kindred literature and art."

The Will To Be Free.

What has been is bound to remain a *Samskara* in the Indian mind until it manifests itself again at the awakening of the powers of consciousness. Such an awakening has already begun and the powers of an awakened consciousness, you may be sure, would bring back to the field of manifestation in the living present that which has been lying in a potential state in the background of the sub-conscious mind. The will is free; and the Will to be Free has already made itself felt by creating a situation in India which successive Viceroys and the Cabinet felt they must honestly meet. Instead of meeting it in a straightforward way with the knowledge of the conditions governing the situation, they approach it with timid and faltering steps. This is the most harrassing situation to contemplate, if the Reform proposals based on the premises of the present Report are accepted and acted upon by the British Nation.

The Call of India.

The authors of the Report, taking their worth at the face value of the Report, seem to set little store by the powers of awakened consciousness. To quote Sir John Woodroffe again, who reminds us that the destiny of India is one manifestation of the Universal Shakti:—

"Real life, imposing itself upon and creating the environment, is only to be had through the knowledge that within man is the same Cosmic Power or Prapancha Shakti (and none other) which creates the whole universe. Man is thus a magazine of Power. He can, if listless, merely exist by that power, drifting here and there by cross currents of the stream of life; or if he cares, he may consciously unify himself with this Power by the means prescribed therefor and evoke and strengthen himself and modify the surrounding world. This is the life of action and energy under the uplifting influence of Spirituality. To realise this it is not necessary to abandon the world. The universe is, (as the Indian Mind knows very well, attempting to realise it at every turn), Shakti herself in that form. It is the one Devi who appears in the form of all. Service of the Devi in any of her aspects is as much worship as are the traditional forms of ritual Upasana. This is the New Spirit that has seized hold of the Indian Mind. While rituals are not neglected the expansion of the Indian Mind is due more to the realisation at this New Spirit of serving Devi in all Her aspects than in any particular form. India is also one of Her forms—a specific Shakti, the Bharata Shakti. Those who merely talk of the difference between its peoples have not seen beyond the surface of things. Those who have will have experienced a peculiar influence shed by this country alone. So much is this that an English writer of great insight has said that the contrast is not between the East and West but between India and the rest of the world. It is not without reason therefore that it has been called a Punnya-bhumi, and Karma-bhumi. Service of that Mother form is that aspect of religion which is called true patriotism. The whole of man's life may thus be made the worship of Her."

These are not the words of an Indian agitator bent on creating trouble. They are the well-considered and weighty words of a scholar, accustomed to sift evidence and weigh it in the scale of true judgment. They are as much entitled to weight as the words of the eminent judges and lawyers who formed the members of the Rowlatt Committee. It is easy to talk of perverted religion without remembering the fact that to a perverted mind everything appears "perverted." I have quoted at length the words of Sir John Woodroffe to show what a vast difference of opinion there is between Europeans and Europeans, those who have taken pains rightly to understand the Indian mind as Sir John Woodroffe and others like him, and those others who in utter ignorance of the nature and workings of the true Indian mind (like the authors of the Report on Indian Reforms, and also of the members of the Rowlatt Committee who have out-done and out-stripped the authors of the Reform Report as they write in the doctrinaire style on things which their own writings proclaim them to be utterly ignorant of and therefore unfit to pronounce true judgment upon).

Right Use of Power.

As to the superiority of physical force which the advocates of India's pupilage are never tired of advancing as a sure ground for keeping her under subjection, it may be well to quote the calm and considered opinion of a scholar, a student and a judge as Sir John Woodroffe against the interested cry of men who are at their wit's end to devise means of protecting their vested interests.

"The great European conflict is evidence of the necessity of the right use of Power. An answer is always given to those who question why they should do right or who do wrong. The answer is given by Dharma as the Immanant Justice of the World. Those who have faith in Dharma have no need to trouble. There are some, who though professing to believe in God, are always complaining that the world is 'going to the Devil.' Amidst however, these ruins, let India at the time of rebuilding be prepared to speak with her own and not with some borrowed voice. Let Her condition be Her own from Her own true civilization and not some imitation of others. Neither we nor any one else have true use for copies, poor or perfect though they be. The original is enough and alone of worth. Your doctrine of Shakti will revivify yourselves and give to the ignorant and others whose activity is ill-directed the religious and meta-physical basis of which they now stand in need. Now when India is about for the first time to be drawn into the world vortex is the moment to act. Is that action to be based on principles which are foreign to you?"

The Warning.

In answer to this timely appeal let me speak out for the votaries of Bharata Mata as a servant of the servants of the Great and Holy Mother and say once for all in the words of eternal import: "Render unto Cæsar that which is Caesar's." "Give unto India that which is Her own: Her right to

(Continued in Column 5.)

Serial Story

THE HAMMERS OF HATE

BY GUY THORNE

(Author of "When it Was Dark," A Lost Cause," etc.)

(*SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."*)

CHAPTER XI.

Ivor came to himself with a start. It was a horrible sensation. The last thing that he remembered was that he had seemed to be sinking through deep waters; now he was rushing upwards through waters that grew brighter and brighter—until he opened his eyes, and stared round him in terror.

There was no water at all. He was half sitting, half reclining in a heavy wooden chair, and all around him was a blaze of gold.

The walls of the room were covered with a Japanese gold paper. The ceiling above was dead black, but the golden cornice concealed innumerable electric lights, which shed a golden radiance below. The carpet, like the roof, was of dead black, and here and there lay a black and golden panther skin. There seemed to be no windows at all—no outlet to the world beyond.

Something rattled. He lifted his hands, and saw that round each wrist was a golden circlet. Each confining bracelet was attached to chains, which were fastened to haps in the walls behind his massive chair. His ankles were also manacled, and as he rose and tugged till the metal bit into the flesh, he knew that the chains were of strong steel, and gilded in mockery.

Opposite him, on the other side of the room, not more than five yards away, was a great pile of golden cushions, upon the surface of the floor. That was all. There was not another piece of furniture in this fantastic place. He tried to gather his scattered thoughts. "She played to me. I stole round the pavilion. I entered it. She put her hands upon my shoulders and I knew nothing more. The woman is a witch, she hypnotised me"—and as what all this meant became clear to him, he gave a great soul-cry of agony, "Margaret!" Margaret waiting there at the bottom of the lake—Sir Angus! he had betrayed them all.

As if his cry was answered, a panel in the wall slid aside. Two tall men, dressed as footmen, and wearing kilts of the Kyle tartan, and silk stockings, entered without a sound. One of them carried a small octagonal table of ebony. The other a tray upon which was wine, a gilded bowl of soup and toast.

Despite the correctness of their dress and their well-trained demeanour, the men's faces were dark and lowering.

"Where am I?" Ivor said sharply, "what does this mean?"

There was no answer; one of the men placed the table well within his reach. The other set the tray upon it. They bowed, turned, and departed through the panel in the wall, which immediately closed behind them.

It was then that Ivor realised that his blood was thin, the pith gone from his bones. He drank the soup greedily. He ate the toast, and took a glass of the deep red wine. Then he leant back in his chair, with a rattle of the gilded chains, and tried to think.

He was allowed no time for that. Again the panel opened, and the Woman of Music came in. Without looking at him she went to the heap of golden cushions and sank down upon them, arranging herself with sinuous care till she was lying sideways, in a marvellously graceful posture, which reminded him of a picture he had seen in youth of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. She wore a close-fitting robe of bronze green, which shimmered like the scales of a beetle.

Again he saw the enigmatic eyes searching for his, to take and hold them. For a moment he felt an icy shock of fear, but it passed before he had time to realise it. He met her hypnotic glance with confidence, knowing that, for some reason or other her power over him had gone, and he saw the lovely face change a little as she realised it also.

"How did you come?" she asked in a low voice, that seemed to sweep round the room melodiously before it reached his ears.

"Madam, I refuse to answer."

She seemed amused, she shifted her position ever so slightly, and he saw the gleam of her white arm as she rested her head upon it.

"You will answer, you know," she said, and her low laughter seemed both the sweetest and most dreadful he had ever heard.

Her left arm was behind her head. With the long white finger of her right hand, she began to tick off the sentences as she spoke them.

"In your pocket-book there was a large sum of money in bank-notes. There were also some calling cards by which I have learned that you are 'Mr. Ivor Gregor McGregor,' of the steam yacht 'White Heather.' Then, around your neck, by gold chain was—a white glove."

There was a sudden rattle as Ivor lifted his hands to his heart. It was true. The glove had been taken from him

"Well, Mr. Ivor Gregor McGregor, you are the owner of a certain dock in Liverpool. That much I do know about you. It was at that dock to which a certain young lady went late one night—to meet you, oh, fortunate young man!"

"Take care, madam, what you say."

"You are a handsome boy. You look even more handsome when the red mantles under your tan. I said that you were fortunate to have the beautiful Margaret Saintsbury of Ben Scourie—the proud, the cold, the unutterable, creeping to your arms at midnight in a sordid ship-yard."

He leapt to his feet with a shout of furious anger. The wicked, beautiful and mocking face lit up with pleasure as he did so. He was a strong man. He strained at the gilded chains of steel with all his power, but they held firm and he sank back into the chair with a snarl of baffled anger.

"You don't want the world to know what I have discovered about the spotless Margaret Saintsbury? I don't blame you. You are a lover of whom any girl might be proud."

The musical voice died away, and there was a silence.

Then, the Countess of Kyle raised herself upon her elbow, as a coiled snake raises its head.

"I don't know how you came here, I can't understand it. It seems incredible, but I shall make you speak before long. For the moment we will waive the question. Why you came I can guess."

"I have come Countess," Ivor answered in his natural voice, "I have come with a good many friends also, to inquire about the health of Sir Angus Saintsbury. You have guessed right!"

The beautiful head upon its long, supple neck glanced quickly round the room. The eyes narrowed. Ivor saw that he had scored.

"You see," he said, "after your confession of instigated murder, which was overheard by more than one witness in the pavilion this morning, and your Chinese friend's calm acceptance of the fact, I and my friends naturally hold trumps."

"That remains to be seen," she answered quickly, rising from her heap of cushions. "Mr. McGregor, I like you. I never thought to meet a man like you who would interfere—even for a single moment—with my designs."

She went to the wall, and as she passed him, she looked at him without enmity, but with a regard that for an instant recalled her old hypnotic power, and made him pray against his own weakness.

Was this the infamous woman of five and forty, whose name had been heaped with obloquy in two continents? She seemed like a lovely girl as she smote the wall with her clenched fist, and there came the hollow answering of a gong.

The panel slid aside. "Send Mr. Chang to me at once," she called.

Ivor's mind worked clearly. "Laing has not been successful then!" he thought, "he must have attacked the Chinaman and failed, perhaps the great big, yellow brute has killed him. This serpent woman knows of it!"

The Countess of Kyle began to pace up and down the room, backwards and forwards in front of Ivor's chair. He watched her. He couldn't help it. She was marvellous in every movement, gracefully wonderful. Again the glamour began to steal over his brain, and as if she knew it, she stopped and came up to him, looking into his face, and laughing.

"Am I not fairer than she? Boy, you have dropped out of the sky into my castle, am I not fairer than she, is there not more promise on my lips than on hers?"

He breathed heavily, he tugged at the ankle chains until they cut into his flesh, and the pain was pleasant. It brought him back to himself.

"Yes, Madam, you are very lovely."

She curtsied in front of her captive.

"Yes, you are very lovely, but I would rather die in torment than so much as touch your hand in any sort of friendship."

He said it. A great glow of comfort came to him. He felt strong to endure everything. It was as though he had finally cast out—once and for all—the devil that sought to possess him.

She must have seen the glow upon his face, for her own darkened with passion until the black eyes were beginning to shoot lightnings. What would have happened then Ivor never cared to think, but the panel door slipped aside, and a man entered.

"My lady, Mr. Chang has not returned since he went out with you this morning. He is not in the Castle, and he has not been seen in the grounds!"

"What did I tell you, Countess?" Ivor said. "I think the hour of reckoning is growing close—don't you?"

She gave him one swift, viperous look, and passed out of the room, followed by the footman. Ivor was left alone.

His first thought was that he would give anything for a smoke! Then he smiled at the fatuity of it, and forced himself to think.

The Chinaman—obviously the most important person in the Castle—had not returned. What did this mean? It must mean that Laing had prevented him from returning. Had Laing killed the brute? It was impossible to say. If, on the other hand, the Chinaman had mastered the Scotsman—all white-hot and furious with revenge as he had been—then, Chinaman could have returned and given the alarm. No, it seemed probable that Laing had succeeded either in killing or disabling Chang Li. Then, what would Laing be doing now—good heavens! What time was it? Ivor already knew that they had taken his pocket-book, his pistol and life-preserver from him. The chains gave him considerable freedom of movement. His hand fell in his waistcoat pocket, and with a sob of relief he found that his watch was there. He jerked it out and stared at it with bloodshot eyes.

It was just two o'clock in the afternoon. Two o'clock.

The Berthon boat—hidden in the brushwood by the pavilion—was obviously undiscovered, or why should the Countess be ignorant of the way he had arrived there? So far, so good. The Chinaman was dead or disabled; Laing was probably lurking in the woods at the side of the basin and waiting for the submarine to rise—at four o'clock, when dusk had fallen.

"If Laing did his business all right," Ivor said to himself, "and especially if he did it quickly, he must have seen me taken into the motor boat, and going back to the Castle. How she managed it, I don't know. But I can make a pretty good guess. I was in a nervous state. She hypnotised me. She made me obey her while without being in the least conscious of what I was doing. She couldn't have carried me down the steps. I must have walked with her and embarked upon the boat like a sleep walker. Did Laing see this? If he did, he will be waiting till the submarine rises, and will tell them what he has seen. I think I can trust Blacow, Gordon, and Laing to get me out of this—if Laing knows."

Then his head drooped upon his breast. "Margaret, my dear, dear love, what will she do, what will she think?"

* * *

The nervous strain had been too great. He was falling into a sleep, when there was a clash of sound and a blaze of light.

The Countess of Kyle stood before him, swaying like a python, her face was white, the black eyes extraordinarily alive.

"You spy," she hissed, "you spy! Where is Chang Li, what have you been doing, how did you get here, who are your friends?"

At this he laughed aloud. "Madam, you have not much time," he said.

There was a white flash in the air and the woman's clenched fist struck upon his cheek throwing him to one side of the chair, and breaking the skin with a trickle of blood. He was as quick as lightning. He caught the hand by the wrist—just before the gilded chain jerked to its full length. He drew her towards him in a contemptuous triumph, and kissed her white arm.

"Thank you, Countess!" he said.

She swirled away from him in a fury, clapping her hands as she did so. In an instant the golden room was half full of men with savage faces.

The Countess of Kyle pointed to Ivor on the chair.

"The spy from Ben Scourie!" she shrieked. "Take him away up to Sir Angus, take him to Sir Angus!"

There was a deep, menacing growl, and Ivor was surrounded by tall kilted figures who murmured Gaelic oaths into his ears, and caught him roughly by the arms and legs as they unlocked the chains which confined him.

He was being hurried out of the room with kicks and blows, when the Countess said something which he could not distinguish, though the effect was immediate. His gaolers used him more gently. They hurried him down a long carpeted corridor through an upper hall until they came to a big door studded with nails. One of them unlocked it, and Ivor was half hauled, half propelled up winding stairs of stone, until a second door was opened with a clang, and he was pitched forward upon the floor.

He fell prone. There was a malignant murmur behind him, and then the heavy door sank into its place.

* * *

For a moment he was half stunned, and then bruised and aching all over, he slowly rose to his feet. He was not alone.

Sitting opposite to him on a low truckle bed, was a young man. He was tall and slender. His thick hair, grown very long, was a lustreless yellow, as if all the colour and life had died away from it. A stubble of light hair covered his lip and chin; the mouth was open in vacant surprise.

Ivor knew instantly who it was—the resemblance, even now, was too great for him to be mistaken. He had found Sir Angus Saintsbury at last!

"Sir Angus," he said, holding out his hand, "I am come to you from your sister, Margaret. I have come to try and save you, and take you from this place."

The poor wreck stared at him, and a pitiful expression of cunning flitted over his face.

"Hush!" he whispered, "she'll hear you. She knows everything! Come here, whisper!"

Ivor put his hand upon the young man's shoulder, and tried to steady him. "Pull yourself together," he said in a low voice. "You've got a friend now."

Sir Angus began to cry like a child, and a terrible, cold fury grew and grew in Ivor's blood as he saw the broken thing the Chieftainess of Kyle had made. The boy was on the very borderland of idiotcy. There was nothing to be done with him at present but to try and reassure him. Ivor put a strong arm round the lad, as an older brother might, and for two or three minutes talked in a firm, quiet voice, hardly knowing what he said.

The room became darker every moment. It was a circular room in the top of a tower, panelled half way up with oak, and with the bare stones above. There seemed but little furniture—a bed, a chair and table—but, though there was no fireplace, some hidden heating apparatus warmed it.

"When you feel a little better, you must tell me all about it," he said. "But do please realise that I am here to look after you—"

He had hardly spoken when a clock somewhere in the tower tolled out the hour of four with deep, vibrating strokes. A second afterwards, the room blazed up into brilliant light. A cluster of electric bulbs high in the ceiling, filled it with almost intolerable radiance. The young man twisted himself from Ivor's grasp.

"It's the hour!" he cried wildly. "It's time, I must worship!"

He fell upon his knees, grovelling in the centre of the room. Ivor gasped with horror and disgust, mingled with a stab of fear.

On the wall opposite the wretched crouching figure was a full length portrait of the Countess of Kyle. It was the work of some great artist. The beautiful, imperious face looked out of the canvas with a smile of wicked triumph. The whole room seemed permeated with a diabolic influence, as Sir Angus Saintsbury bowed with outstretched hand, and crooned a sort of litany of adulation.

Ivor leaned against the wall, deadly sick at heart

This was Margaret's brother! This slave, whose brain had been stolen away by dark arts, was what he had come to save—and as he realised it, together with his own utter impotence and failure, he groaned deeply.

Then, the mere sight of the horror on the floor reacted powerfully. He bent down and forced the boy to rise. An inspiration came to him.

"Are ye no' the laird o' Ben Scourie, man?" he shouted in broad Scots. "Ca' canny, sir, ca' canny! I kenna if ye care, forbye, but there's a man with you. So deave me with no more of your nonsense. Sit ye on that bed and let me think for ye."

His words had some effect. Sir Angus stood swaying for a moment, then walked to the truckle bed and sat down.

"Thank you, sir," he answered, "whoever you may be," and his voice was already stronger. "But I'll suffer for this, ay, and so will you!"

His eyes were wandering again to the picture.

"Don't look at that damned thing," Ivor shouted. "Keep your reason!"

He looked round him helplessly. There was nothing in the room that he could use for a weapon against an attack, or with which to tear down the picture. Mechanically his hands searched his pockets. His watch and chain were left him, but nothing more—stop, what was this? In a corner of his watch pocket the searchers had overlooked something. It was one of those little fold-up nail-scissors, which can be bought from any ironmonger for half-a-crown—well made little articles.

"Now we'll see," he said with a chuckle, opening the instrument. He took his handkerchief and wrapped it round the finger holes, so that he held it absolutely firm. The closed points projected for some two inches between his first and second fingers. His right arm was now provided with a short, but rigid and serviceable dagger. He stepped up to the picture, plunged the steel into the stout canvas, and cut through it in a great square until the head and shoulders of the portrait fell upon the floor.

"That's that," he cried. "There's your idol for ye!"

Sir Angus trembled, looked at the stiff square of canvas at his feet, and then some colour came into his pallid face.

"The thing has terrified me for days," he said. "I've had to worship it. She's put a spell on me! Supposing she comes here and sees what you have done."

"I'll talk to her, Sir Angus, don't you fear. Now give me your attention. There's no time to hear all that has happened to you. But I must ask you one or two questions."

He fixed the young man with his eye, and instantly saw that his own strong mind had captured the other's weakened intelligence. "He must have been as easy victim to that devil woman," he thought.

"Have you always been up here in this room," he asked in a sharp voice.

"No, not always, they've only put me here lately."

"Do you know where you are?"

"Yes, in the west tower."

Ivor looked round him. In the wall opposite to the bed was a small, circular window, which in the daytime gave the only light to the cell. It was about eight feet from the ground.

"Where does that window look out upon, Sir Angus?"

"On the lake. I used to put the table there and spend hours looking out, until she forbade me."

"Right across the lake?"

"Yes, right across to the pavilion, where she used to take me when I first came here with her."

Ivor's mind was working at top speed. So that window looked out towards the marble summer house! That meant that it looked out upon the spot where the submarine was to rise—only two hundred yards away from the pavilion in a quarter of an hour's time. The boat would rise. They would all go on deck, and watch for him and Laing to push off in the Berthon boat. The signal arranged was three flashes of an electric torch from the submarine to be answered by one from Laing.

The submarine would rise—was probably rising now. The signal would be given, but there would be no answer! Unless—unless Laing was lying hidden in the brushwood.

But had Laing succeeded? That was the question. Certainly the Chinaman had disappeared, but beyond that Ivor knew nothing, and it was idle to conjecture. He tried to put himself in the place of Gordon, Blacow, and Rob Grier. What would they do when there was no answering signal? In the first place, they would wait for half an hour at least before moving. Then he thought, if there was no signal from the shore, one or two of them would most certainly proceed to reconnoitre. There was no other boat on board the submarine. But there were plenty of life-buoys, and even without them, it would be an easy matter to swim to the beach.

There was hope in that thought, but it was a forelorn hope.

Then, as Ivor bent the whole power of his mind to solve the porblem, he realised that not only would they be watching the shore, but they would be watching the Castle also! Probably the whole building was a blaze of lights. On the other hand it was possible that the Countess and her people had taken the alarm and the windows were obscured.

But that was not the case with the window of this cell!

At any moment he might be disturbed but a rapid calculation seemed to point to the fact that he would be left alone with Sir Angus for some time yet. Only three-quarters of an hour or so had elapsed since he had been thrown into the cell. The inmates of the Castle would be now be thoroughly alarmed and roused. Enquiries would be made, search parties would be sent out after Chang Li.

Very well then! let him assume that he had half an hour of freedom. . . Sir Angus looked up wonderingly as he heard his new friend laughing aloud.

Ivor bent down and picked up the great square of canvas he had cut from the picture. It was as stiff as stout cardboard, and quite two feet square. Looking up he saw at once that it would completely cover the circular aperture of the window.

He believed that he could communicate with the submarine.

He took the table and placed it against the wall, stood on it, and found his head and shoulders were on a comfortable level with the window. Shading his head from the light above by the piece of canvas, he stared out into the dark. He could see nothing whatever, but, despite the brightness above him, the shade of the canvas was complete enough to make it certain that he would be able to detect any flash of light upon the lake.

He looked at his watch, it was five and twenty minutes to five. The submarine would be now upon the surface.

He held the canvas over the window, so that not a ray of light could escape. He held it in this position for a full two minutes, mentally rehearsing in his mind the alphabet of the Morse code—the dot and dash system.

"I, two dots; V, three dots (which meant three short flashes) and one dash, three times as long as a dot!" It all came back to him perfectly distinctly, and both Gordon and Blacow were thoroughly conversant with the code. Ivor was the word to begin with. It would attract their attention at once.

He began. The sheet of canvas flashed up and down before the window in varying periods of time, letting the light stream out for a second, hiding it for another second and then allowing it to shine for three seconds more.

Six times he repeated the signal, with a perceptible interval between each. Then in an agony of hope and apprehension, he curved the shield over his head, shaded the lights of the ceiling and stared out into the dark. He could see nothing but the round circle of glass in front of him, until when his eyes were strained with watching there was a tiny twinkle, pale and far away.

Two dashes; dot dash; dot dash dot—Mar. . . . A sob of relief broke from his throat. They were spelling out the answering word—Margaret!

(To be Continued on Sunday the 15th.)

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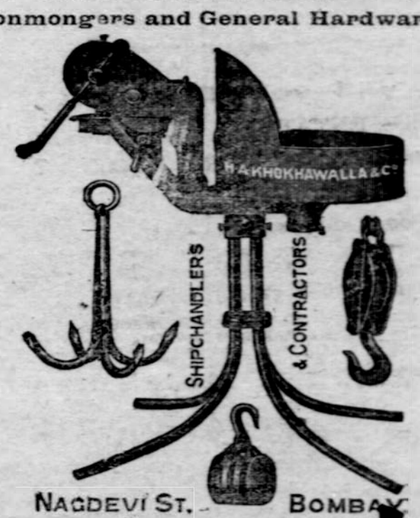

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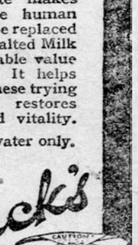

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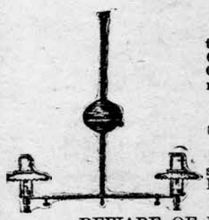

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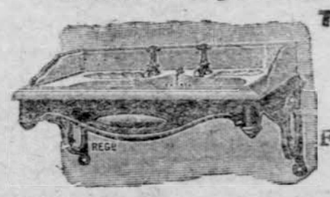

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